The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,585—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1889. 8 ANNAS.

...WAY GUIDE,

...e of all Rail Indian and Port Steamships... Bombay Gazette Steam...

...HIPPING.

...R AND ORIENTAL ...OMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DESPATCHES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Capt.	Friday. 1889.
SIAM	3,000	300	M.T. Weigholt	12th Apr.
Bt. KAISER-I-HIND	3,003	750	H. F. Briggs	19th "
ASSAM	2,000	300	W. F. Browne	26th "
BI. GANGES	2,000	300	J. Albert	3rd May
SIAM	3,000	300	M.T. Weigholt	10th "
Bt. PEKIN	3,000	300	H. Wyatt	17th "
				Tuesday.
ASSAM	2,000	300	W. F. Browne	21st "
Bt. CLYDE	2,000	300	J. Parish	28th "
SIAM	3,000	300	M.T. Weigholt	4th June.
Bt. ORIENTAL	3,000	300	S. Newton	11th "
ASSAM	2,000	300	W. F. Browne	18th "
Bt. SUTLEJ	1,223	600	W. D. Worsnop	25th "

The steamers marked Bt. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.

Passengers are booked to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following coasting steamer will be despatched to Bombay, calling at Marseilles and early application is recommended, as accommodation is limited.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
BOKHARA	955	850	W. J. Webber	3th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, inclusive Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for passage in the steaming Cards.

A steam launch will be in attendance at Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, for convoying passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
PESHAWUR	3,877	670	R. Hale	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	3,707	800	W. Lay-Worcester	5th "
BOMBAY	2,911	600	H. Hogarth	9th May
CHUSAN	3,100	800	J. Lowe	23rd "

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. HOTH, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers of the Co. GENOA, Florio-RUBATTINO, at regular intervals of 28 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

RATES to all Ports of Italy (Rs. 300, Rs. 400, and Rs. 450 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, Free of CHARGE, at the Agent allowed in the Handbook.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following are other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr.	9 23rd May 1889
BAGDAD	5,000	800	18th May	2 20th June
MANILA	5,000	800	1st June	23 1st July
RUBATTINO	5,000	800	15th June	30 29th July

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain ROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Nagpur Service and Native Ayahs are also cheap. Rs. 300 and Rs. 400, respectively, including Rs. 100 of immediate return, only to persons otherwise engaged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 5th April, 1889.

Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Steerage Passages, can apply to

E. BOZZONI, Agent.

Navigazione Generale Italiana House, Bhaishanker Oodeyram Street, Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

STRO... HUNGARIAN

LOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MEDIATOR	C. Buchinger	4,000	650	5th May.
PANSHIDON	S. Mersa	1,600	600	28th May.
IMPERATOR	L. Lemesich	1,600	650	5th June.

The steerage will not call at Brindisi.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS available for 6 MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 400.

Good rates outside Wines or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, enabling good local rates, including the railway journey in and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 25th of each month.

Passengers And their heavy Luggage are conveyed free of Cost by the Company's steamer lighter on the day of sailing.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	500	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Red Sea, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Buchinger	4,000	650	11th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY, FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th April, 1889, at 2 p.m. FOR ZANZIBAR and ADEN, in connection with the Outward Homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially Reduced Rates.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m. the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Esplanade Road.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

FOR S. S. KATIE Gr. Reg. TIN... Capt. GALBRAITH, ... to leave Bombay on or about the 10th inst. Good accommodation for passengers.

Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

KEMP & Co.'s

GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

PRODUCES a Clear and Beautiful Complexion, and removes all Roughness, Redness, and all other Blemishes of the Skin.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th April, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m., on 11th April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Karachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linzah, Bushire, Kuweit and Bussrah, in the Persian Gulf, or any other ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KHEDIVA," 1,376 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUHEER" 862 tons on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 8th April, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMPAGNE "COCA."

DRY EPERNAY.

A SUPERIOR quality Champagne, bottled in Epernay, combined with the sustaining properties of Coca Leaves. To Travellers and those engaged in outdoor pursuits, its value cannot be over-estimated, whilst it will be found a delightfully exhilarating nervine tonic, and may be taken alike by the invalid and the strong with equal confidence.

"An excellent stimulant, and well adapted for those who suffer from nervous exhaustion."—*Lancet*.

"It is of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant."—*British Medical Journal*.

Bottles, 12 in a Case ..... Rs. 50 per dozen.
Half Bottles, 24 in a case ..... Rs. 27-8 "

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PHILLIPS & Co. Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW

IMPROVED GARDEN HOSE for Watering Flowers, Lawns, &c.

Length sixty feet, very strong and durable, with spare roses and nozzles of polished brass; mounted on a revolving frame on wheels with winding gear.

Price complete, Rs. 65.

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CUMBALLA HILL.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

APART from the singularly favourable circumstances under which it is selected for us, this admirable Wine, equal to any at Twenty Rupee per dozen, is not placed in the hands of the Indian Public at Rupees Ten without the strictest economy being necessarily exercised at every step of its importation. We invite all who know good Wine, to say whether they can purchase anything equal to it in France at the price we charge for it here, which is

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"Not for an age, but for all time."

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

ENJOYS no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm and we venture to say, a permanent hold on public favour. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected by a delightful process of ablution, which instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside.

Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk, and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fairy fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet.

The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,

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KEMP & Co.'s

BLOOD MIXTURE,

ENRICHES the Blood, and cleanses it from all Impurities arising from any cause whatsoever. It restores the Tone and Strength of the System when debilitated by Disease or the Enervating Effects of the Climate.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

KEMP & Co.'s

CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

Per Case, Rs. 2

KEMP & Co., Limited,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND	1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS	6,...

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L. R. W. FORREST, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay.

F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Government Solicitor, Bombay.

GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.

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Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Is a valuable Tonic.
It stimulates the nervous system.
It elevates the mental faculties.
Is strongly recommended in case of exhaustion.
Is a stimulant in cases of sunstroke and diarrhœa.
It appeases hunger and thirst.
It sustains the physical powers of the body.

ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE

Re. 1-4 per bottle.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.
It relieves headache and sickness.
It allays feverish symptoms.
Is a relief in all simple stomach derangements.
It has a most beneficial effect in cases of gout and rheumatism.

IODIZED SARSA-PARILLA.

Rs. 2-8 & Rs. 4 per bottle.

It is a combination of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potassium.
It is of the greatest possible value in all cases requiring treatment for secondary symptoms and in scrofula or other diseases of the skin.
It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

Re. 1-4 per jar.

It is an elegant and most efficient preparation.
It combines all the essentials of a good dentifrice.
Is a perfect cleanser and preserver of the teeth.
Is a preventative of toothache.
It imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth.

SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES (IMPROVED).

As. 14, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

Is a palatable and easily assimilated preparation.
Is a valuable tonic.
It restores the nerve and brain power.
It increases the appetite.
Is an invigorater of the digestive organs.
Is suited to delicate persons and children.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS,

FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, iron-bound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.

Inches	30	33 36
Rupees	33	36 39

Best Dull Canvas, fitted with Tray; a superior article.

Inches	30	33 36
Rupees	35	39 41

The "Service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30	33 36
Rupees	40	45 50

Ladies' Trunks, best Dull Canvas, bound leather with folding division, for Milliners, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.

Inches	33	36
Rupees	55	60

The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious, and very strong.

Inches	18	20	22	24	26
Rupees	33	36	39	44	50

The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

Inches	18	20	22	24	26
Rupees	33	36	39	44	50

Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.

Inches	12	13	14	16
Rupees	12-8	13-8	14-8	17-8

Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas.
Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 11-8.

Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.

Inches	12	13	14
Rupees	15-8	16-8	17-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6-8

Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 7-8	Rs. 8-8

Portable Travelling Baths, best blocked tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.

Inches	24	27	30	33	36
Rupees	25	30	35	40	45

Air-tight Boxes, best blocked tin, invaluable to ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.

Inches	27	28	32	34	36
Rupees	20	33	40	45	50

Air-tight Cases for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, best blocked tin.

Inches	24	26	28	30
Rupees	20	24	26	28.

Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, &c., Rs. 40.

Best blocked Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 7-8.

Cabin Dressing Case or Hold-all, for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong of Waterproof Sheeting, and Leather Straps, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Hold-alls, Tan Canvas, large inside pocket, strong leather straps, from Rs. 9-8.

Hold-alls, Tan Waterproof Canvas, Leather bound, large inside pocket, double flaps, strong leather straps, from Rs. 20.

"The Wolseley Pack," Waterproofed Grey Tweed and Tan Canvas, opens out flat can be carried as a Bag, or Khapsack, from Rs. 25.

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TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

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SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their full value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to assure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	55
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch, with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation 1 minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting 9-ct case	420

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the lowest Description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and guarantee execution in our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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" Messrs. Warmald & Co's Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

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Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the Best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Re. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

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IVORY TOILET SETS

Suitable for Presentation.

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.

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LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,

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BOMBAY.

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Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor ... Mr. H. STANLEY
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THOSE GRAND ARTISTES.
Miss GRACIE PLAISTED
AND
Mr. CHARLES HARDING,
Who Will Appear
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
In Wallace's Grand Opera in 3 Acts
"MARITANA"
Miss GRACIE PLAISTED
as
MARITANA,
Mr. CHAS. HARDING
as
DON CAESAR DE BAZAN.
Musical Director Mr. GEORGE TRIMNELL,
Conductor of the Principal Australian Theatres.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.
Box-Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen, and Seats secured for the Season or for any night during the Season.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.
Free List entirely suspended. Press alone excepted.
Look out for GOOD FRIDAY.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR 3 NIGHTS ONLY
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, APRIL 8, 1889.
JENSEN'S CONGRESS
OF
CABALISTIC WONDERS.
The most Refined, Artistic, and Marvellous Entertainment of Illusion, Science and Music ever introduced.
PROF. ROBERT JENSEN'S
BEAUTIFUL ACT.
"ELECTORIA,"
Illustrating the Goddesses of Summer &c.
Miss MARIE WILSON,
The Celebrated Contralto Vocalist.
ACHMED ALI BEY,
The Great Oriental Necromancer, assisted by
Miss HAIDA.
MR. ALBERT LINTON,
The Lightning Sketch Artist,
&c, &c., &c.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy and Military in Uniform, to Pit and Gallery only.
Half Price.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ltd.,
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Performance at 9-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
GRAND FAIRWELL PERFORMANCE.
A. JENSEN,
General Manager.

THE s.s. BOTHWELL CASTLE has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LONDON, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for the necessary Signatures, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which, they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The Company declines all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Uncleared Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
The Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., &c.
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.
Bombay, 8th April, 1889. Agents.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).
COUNTERPANES.
FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture, and most approved designs, famous for neatness and durability.

	Fringed on two sides.	Fringed on four sides.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Single Cots, white ..... each,	4 8	5 0
" brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue ..... "	5 0	5 8
" turkey red or turkey blue ..... "	6 0	6 8
Pillow ..... "		
" white, with broad, turkey red borders .. "	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white ..... "	7 8	8 0
" brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue ..... "	8 0	8 8
" turkey or turkey blue "	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hornby Street.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., Ld.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Construction of 8 Gilt-Married Clerks Quarters (Europeans), 4 Unit Single Clerk Quarters (Europeans), and 2 Unit Native Clerks Quarters at Dharwar. Plans may be seen and Specifications and Forms of Tender for each work may be obtained at the Undersigned's Office on payment of Rs. 5/- for each copy.
Tenders must reach the Office of the Undersigned not later than 30th April 1889 and the covers should be headed, "Tenders for Staff Quarters at Dharwar."
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
A. R. ANDERSON,
Resident Engineer, Hubli Division, S. M. R.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.
(in Liquidation.)
NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, at 1 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1889, for the purpose of receiving the Account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution, the manner in which the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of, and also determining as to the disposal of a small Cash Balance in the hands of the Liquidator, subject to outstanding payments.—Bombay, dated this Fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.
CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY,
Liquidator.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
73, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ENGLISH Newspapers for Sale, *Thirty Days after date of Publication in London.*

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS INCLUSIVE OF CARRIAGE AND POSTAGE.

AT Rs. 8-4, BOMBAY; Rs. 8-2, UP-COUNTRY:
Sunny Poles. — Liverpool Catholic Times.
London Figaro. — The Rose.
AT Rs. 5-2, BOMBAY; Rs. 6-12, UP-COUNTRY.
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At Rs. 6-8, BOMBAY; Rs. 8-2, UP-COUNTRY.
English Mechanic and World of Science. — Public Opinion. — Weekly London Times.
AT Rs. 9-12, BOMBAY; Rs. 11-6, UP-COUNTRY.
Athenium. — Punch (Illustrated).
Fair-Play. — Weekly Register.
AT Rs. 13, BOMBAY; Rs. 14-10, UP-COUNTRY.
Pall Mall Budget.
AT Rs. 16-4, BOMBAY; Rs. 17-14, UP-COUNTRY.
London Tablet.
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British Medical Journal. — Saturday Review.
Home News. — St. James's Budget.
Graphic. — Truth.
Illustrated London News. — Vanity Fair.
Overland Mail. — World.
AT Rs. 19-8, BOMBAY; Rs. 22-12, UP-COUNTRY.
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AT Rs. 22-12, BOMBAY; Rs. 26, UP-COUNTRY.
Lancet.
N.B.—Thirty days after date of publication is equal to twelve days after arrival in Bombay.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under "The Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Institute, at 5-30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th April 1889, by the Honorable Mr. Justice SCOTT.
SUBJECT—"MODERN EGYPT."
Members, their families, and friends are invited to attend.

PURSUANT to the Provisions of Section 463 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, NOTICE is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at a MEETING to be held here at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1889, to take into their consideration for final approval certain By-Laws, framed under the authority of Section 461 (a) of the said Act, assigning the functions of the Joint Schools Committee, under Sub-section (10) of Section 39 of the said Act, regulating the exercise by the said Committee of its functions so assigned, and of the functions assigned to it under Sub-section (9) of the said last mentioned Section, and regulating the administration by the said Committee of the School Fund under Sub-section (7) of the same Section.
The Corporation will before finally approving the said By-Laws, receive and consider any Objection or Suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said Meeting, and any person desiring to object to the said By-Laws, or any of them, or giving written Notice to the President of the Corporation, not less than 10 days before the day of the said Meeting, of the nature of his said objection, may by himself, or his Counsel, Attorney, or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said Meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of Objection.
By Order of the President,
H. WYNFRED BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay Municipal Office, April 6, 1889.

SMOKERS
Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE.
FOR THEIR
GENUINE CHARACTER
HIGH QUALITY
AND
UNIFORM GOODNESS.

		Rs. as.
"1888" Mixture	...per 1 lb. tin	3 12
Do. do.	... " ½ "	2 0
Golden Block Mixture	... " 1 "	3 4
Do. do.	... " ½ "	1 12
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Golden Birds-Eye	... " ¼ "	0 14
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WARRANTED fresh, pure and sound.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WATERBURY WATCHES.
New styles arriving. Old style reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8.	Gent's Watch, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 6-8

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0		Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.
The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.
All watches are guaranteed for two years.
Series "J" and Series "L" will be ready for issue on the 15th April. Orders should be sent at once so as to secure early delivery. Series "E" supplied by return of post at reduced rate.
Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
Trade terms on application.

NOW READY.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.
NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.
FOR SALE,
AT
GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED a Bran, New, English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury. Circular-fronted, Miniature Broughams by Watson of Lowestoft.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
Properties of Gentlemen
A pair of well-matched BAY ARAB HORSES, 14.2, driven in a landaut.
A C-Spring Barouche, by Laurie and Marshall, in splendid condition.
Circular and Single-Seated Office BROUGHAMS, MAIL PHAETONS, &c.
Apply to
GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD and SHADBOLT'S WHISKY."
As supplied to the Clubs in Bombay. Sole Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

IMMENSE CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY TO TEA CONSUMERS.—THE CALCUTTA INDIAN TEA SUPPLY COMPANY'S CHOICE TEAS in Small-Sized Original Packages of ½, 2 and 4 oz.; and in 1 and 1 lb. Tins, retailed at the rate of 12 Annas per lb. SOLE AGENTS, MORTON MAJU & Co., CHURCH GATE STREET, Bombay.

GENTS HAND-BAGS, in Nut-Brown Leather, with patent fasteners, very strong and durable, very useful to Doctors, Lawyers, and Rail Travellers, price Rs. 16/8. Apply early to SHROFF BROTHERS.

EAU DE COLOGNE DES PRINCES in 40 oz. 20 oz. and 40 oz. Bottles at PEARSE'S, 7 Church Gate Street.

ATKINSON'S SCENT, 13 sorts, Rs. 1-10 per 2 oz. bottle. Rs. 15 per dozen. Other makers cheap rate extra sublime Salad Oil, Annas 4 per bottle.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m.

STORM and PUNKAH PROOF KEROSINE OIL LAMPS, the largest stock in India. Kerosine Oil Cooking stoves, of various sizes. Kerosine Oil Warming Stoves, &c., &c. Lamp Warehouse, K. DITMAR, late Theodor Knauss, 89, Esplanade Road.

AT CRAWFORD'S AUCTION on MONDAY, Handsome Victoria, By Australian Mare, 15-2, rising 6, free front vice, registered round, with a set of Brass Mounted.

LANTERN LECTURE, descriptive of London, illustrated by 50 Dissolving Views, THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock, Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. Admission, Annas 8.—Children, Annas 4.

BELLEVUE, KHANDALLA, TO LET in excellent order and completely furnished. Apply SAPOORJEE PEEWAJEE, Hornby Row.

OFFICE ROOM.—TO BE LET, a very large airy and well-lighted up room on the 1st floor, 2, Meadow Street, Fort. For terms, apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—Very Comfortable TONGA, in good Looks and Pair of Strong Ponies, also a good Riding Pony. Apply to A. C. TREVOR, Esq., Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand, Country-built Double-seated VICTORIA, in excellent order, and a Gray Waler MARE, with harness complete. Price, Rs. 700, to be seen at a few hours' notice. Apply to SIBBENS and SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—An Office SHIGRAM used for a year, and a Strong, Serviceable Gray HORSE, aged between 4 and 5 years. Apply to BUTTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, at Messrs. Punnett and Company, Bruce Lane.

FOR SALE.—The Property of Mr. J. J. ARCHER, leaving for Australia. A handsome pair of thoroughbred Bay Waler Geldings with black points, 15-2 high, rising 5 years, also a very stylish T cart, by Dykes and Co.—Apply at GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

TO COOPERS.—EUROPEAN FOREMAN COOPER WANTED, for Hill Brewery. Must be capable of instructing Native Coopers. Apply, stating terms required, and giving copies of testimonials, to CAPT. CARTER, care of Messrs. Binney and Company, Sassoon Buildings, Bombay.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 38, Apollo street, Bombay.

THE MANAGER, VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting. Live Animals for Zoological Collections supplied at

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Actts. Messrs. C. H. B FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circl, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, TO BE LET, for Six Months, from 1st May next. For terms, &c., apply to F. BOZZONI, Middle Colaba.

MOUNT ABU.—TO LET, a large Bungalow with garden, rent moderate. Apply to Mr. FRAMJI NUSSERWANJI, Mount Abu.

TO LET.—From the 1st of May, for 6 Months or longer if required, Rent moderate, Furnished, Upper portion of Wadia Tower, Mazagon. Apply to "J. D." Bycullah Weekly Bazaar.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z." care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOORJEE BOMANJEE BRANDY, Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home. Charges moderate.

BOILERS EX-WRECK OF "SIKH."—FOR SALE, Two Egg-ended Boilers, each 20' × 4' Offers invited.—DELMEGE, REID & Co., Galle.

BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO, for SALE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to Captain BEAN, the Parsonage, St. John's Church, Colaba.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

NEW CHARMING SHAPES in LADIES STRAW HATS, and BONNETS.—The latest Novelties, just received.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.—Dressing Bags and Cases, Purses, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Photo. Albums, Screen and Frames, Lady's Companions, Card Cases, Jewel Cases, Hand Bags, Gloves and Handkerchief Boxes, Blotters, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. Drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 50.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—At the Sassoon Reformatory, a New Small VICTORIA and a DOG CART. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of the Institution, Grant Road.

PHOTOS by FRED. AIRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. E. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

LADIES, visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every Requisite for Travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnivalss Co., London, fitted with recent improvements and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coatings, Fancy Angola Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM BROWN has been AUTHORISED by us TO SIGN our Firm, from THIS DATE.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1889.

AS Sanction has been obtained for the farming out of the RIGHT of COLLECTING OCTROI DUTIES, in the Mhow Cantonment, for Eleven Months, from the 1st May, 1889, TENDERS are invited and will be received up to Mid-day 15th April. Full particulars on application to the SECRETARY, Cantonment Committee, Mhow.
Tenders will be opened on the 16th April in presence of the Committee.
W. PEAT, Lieut.-Col.,
Cantonment Magistrate & Secy., Cantonment Committee.
Cantonment Committee Office, Mhow, 4th April 1889.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share for the year ending 31st December 1888; is declared and made payable at the office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 8th April 1889, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 26th March 1889, on production of their Share Certificates.
By Order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 1st April, 1889.

HOT-WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGATPURE HOTEL, Igatpuri.
These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igatpuri.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1889, at 3 p.m.
To Receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st Dec. inst. 1888.
To Elect a Director and Auditors.
To Declare a Dividend.
To Transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 705 OF 1887.
JOAO MARIANO DE ALMEIDA of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Tadeo, in the Island of Salsette, in the Presidency of Bombay, and ANACLETO DE PENHA of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, formerly in Bombay, the Executors of the last Will of the REVEREND SEBASTIAN ANDRE DUARTE, deceased.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
ANACLETO DUARTE of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Upper Girgaum, outside the Fort, an Executor of the said Will, and JOSE MICHEL DUARTE and SEBASTIAN JOSE DUARTE of Bandra, Portuguese inhabitants, the former residing at Upper Girgaum and the latter at Mazagon, outside the Fort.....Defendants.
PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Reverend Sebastian Andre Duarte, late of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, the Testator in the Proceedings in the said suit, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1889.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 200 OF 1887.
CASSIBAI MEETALAL of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on Kalbadevee Road, out-side the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
MADHOWJEE BRAMJEE, formerly of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now residing at Nandode, a place in Rewa Kanta, and JUGGUNNATH MADHOWJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant residing at Portsmouth Church in Hampshire, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the sixteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the undermentioned immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Cassibai Meethalal, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Madhowjee Bramjee and Juggunnath Madhowjee or any of them, in the following property, namely:—
1. All that Plain village called Valnai, together with the Bungalow or the Dwelling-house and one garden forming compound there of, and all other lands situate in the said village, and now in the occupation of the said Defendants Madhowjee Bramjee and Juggunnath Madhowjee, Mahar, Hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 85, and now under No. 123, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north towards the east by the said Butcher Street, on or towards the west by a two-pice passage, on or towards the south by the houses of Chand Peroo and Shaik Boolim Ibn Ahmed, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaik Hossein Shaik Shoma, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the first seven defendants above named. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. Mirza Hossein Khan, attorney for the said plaintiff, 13, Charni Road Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1889.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 14 OF 1885.
CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, British Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of HOSSEIN BHICOO, residing in Hossein Khan Khalifa Street outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
RASHUM HOSSEIN, BHICOO VALEE HUSSEIN, BHICOO HAJEEBHOY, YESNABAI, ZAINUB and MARIAM, all minors under the age of eighteen years by their guardian *ad litem* AHMED RUJUB of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in House No.—in Hossein Khan Khalifa Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, FATMABEE, widow of LAROO MOORAD also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Hoosseini Khan Khalifa Street; RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VALEE NOORBHOY, widow of ALI MIRYA CHAND, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in Butcher Street, outside the Fort, and HYDERSON BHICOO for himself and as executor of the last Will of the late wife of the said HABUJEES and MAHOMED FAZEL, also executor of the said Will, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the former residing in Hajeebhoy Street, the latter in Hossein Khan Khalifa Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.
PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven the immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Vacant Ground or Ground, together with the Messuage or Tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Butcher Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement Three hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 85, and now under No. 123, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, towards the east by the said Butcher Street, on or towards the west by a two-pice passage, on or towards the south by the house of Chand Peroo and Shaik Boolim Ibn Ahmed, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaik Hossein Shaik Shoma, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the first seven defendants above named. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. Mirza Hossein Khan, attorney for the said plaintiff, 13, Charni Road Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1889.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—
PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. ng. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. B. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.
Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.
Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen. Qts.	Pts.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lanegorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co's	20	

CLARETS.

Medoc	11 0	8 0
St. Julien	16 0	9 0
Larose	22 0	12 0

SUBJECT TO PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Private Cuvee, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 24 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	" 32 0	" 18 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 36 0	" 20 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PARSTMANN, SOHN, Mayence, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	"	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 16 0	"
Leistruesumlich	"	" 21 0
Hochheimer Berg	" 23 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	"
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	"
Johannisberger	" 30 0	"

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 25 0
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 26 0
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. B. and L. BALADESQUE, Bordeaux.

Chateau La Franca	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 1 0
Chateau Medoc	" 11 0	"
Los Canons	" 10 8	" 10 0
Chateau Grand Leuccia	" 15 0	"
Chateau Lussac	" 12 0	"
Chateau La Croix St. Georges	" 14 0	"
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	"

From MUNSAC & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	"
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	"

From FRANZ SCHMANN.

Carbowitz	Rs. 11 8	" 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 11 0
" Red Bar	" 17 0	" 11 0
Chateau Larose	" 20	" 22 0
Chateau Margaux	" 32 0	" 24 0
Haut Sauterne	" 30 0	" 16 0

BRANDY.

E. Mestroe	Rs. 18 0	"
P. Dussouble & Co's Brandy	" 21 0	"
A. de Bourgnac Fils & Co.	" 24 0	"
Cognac, Gold Label, Fine Champagne	" 30 0	"
Vieux Cognac Fine Champagne	" 34 0	"
Charles Larvoisier, very old Brandy	" 70 0	"

BURGUNDY.
From FOURIER PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	" 23 0	"
Moulin-a-vent	" 25 0	"

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 21 8	"
"	" 22 8	"
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Greenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	"

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	"
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6	" 4 0
Marourg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Bille's Export Beer	" 5 0	"

From TUBORG FABRIKKER'S

First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from salicylic (Acid and any other Chemical)	" 4 0	" 4 0

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	"
Finest Sherry	"	"
Chartreuse	" 24 0	"
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 1oolb to 8	Rs. 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, &c.
VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4

From BUSH & BARNEWALL, WINE MERCHANTS.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs.
Celery	"	"
French Beans	"	"
Peas for Soup	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Yacht Club Dance.
New Grant Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 p.m.
Lord Reay lays the foundation-stone of F. D. Petit "Laboratory of Scientific Medical Research" at 5-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Congress of Cabalistic Wonders, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Maritana," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th:—Mapel Blanch (s), from New Castle; Nevasa (s), Calcutta; Amphitrite (s), China; Wardha (s), Mauritius; Busheer (s), Marmagao and; I. M. S. Dalhousie, Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Atrato (s), from Midlesbrough; King Arthur (s), Jeddah; Calder (s), Busreh; Bothwell Castle (s), Kurrachee; and Kt. of St. John (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 6th:—Iago (s), for Odessa; County of York (s), Hamburg; and Clan Murray (s), London. Yesterday:—Oriental (s), for Marmagao, &c.; Arabia (s), Kurrachee and Persian Gulf; and I. M. S. Malabar, Portsmouth.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Glencaladh Tower entered the dock on the 6th instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Wardha and Busheer entered the dock on the 6th instant.

NESSERWANJEE PETIT KHETWADI BRANCH BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for March; 1889.—Daily average attendance, 214; admissions, 2,290; prevailing diseases measles.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.—Statement for March 1889.—Daily average attendance, 178·16; admissions, 2,053; prevailing diseases; small-pox and measles.

FORT GRATUITOUS DESPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of March 1889 2,436, daily average, 78; total of new admissions, 1,155.

THEFT OF A GOAT.—Cassee, a woman, was charged with the theft of a goat valued at Rs. 5. She took it from a stable belonging to Jaychund Pragjee on Friday afternoon, and was arrested the same day as she was leading the goat along the road. Enquiries were made, and the complainant identified the goat as his property. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Munoherjee Pestonjee, a young man of about 20 years, a fitter in the Municipal Workshops and residing at Dukerwady, Dhobie Talao, was on Friday night removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital suffering from arsenical poisoning. Munoherjee admitted at the hospital that he had voluntarily taken the arsenic because he was suspected of being a thief by his foreman at the Workshops.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Pundlik Sukaram and three others were charged at the Fort Police Court on Saturday by Constable MacCormack with being drunk and disorderly last Friday. They were arrested in Marwadi Bazaar in a drunken condition. On the way to the police station Sukaram severely assaulted the police constable and tried to escape. The first accused, who had been eleven times previously convicted of drunkenness, was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour the other three were fined 8 annas each.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Girgaum Road respecting the death of Soobhana Mahadoo, aged 25 years. Deceased was a domestic servant in the service of Mr. Anund ao Dinanath for the last three years. He frequently complained of pains in his chest and lived in his master's premises at Girgaum Road. About 6 o'clock that morning he was in the act of folding up his bed, when he fell backwards and died immediately. The verdict was that the death of Soobhana Mahadoo was caused by heart disease.

DISCHARGED.—Caloo walad Peerbux, a stevedore's foreman, who was charged on the 30th ultimo by Superintendent Ingram with negligence endangering human life, was brought up again on Saturday. The accused was working on board the s. s. Volturno on the 4th Feb. and passed the word from the upper deck, where he stood, to the man in charge of the crane, to lower or raise a load. The work was being hurried on, and two slings were being used. There was a man at the time in the lower hold, named Rama Mascoo, who hooked the slings round the bags before they were raised up. As Rama was hooking the second sling around the bags below, the bags in the first sling bumped against the hatchway and three fell down the lower hold, injuring Rama, who was taken to the hospital. His worship in disposing of the case said he did not think that the accused could be blamed and accordingly discharged him.

A NERVOUS COOK.—Charles Foyn, a cook on board the s. s. Iago, applied on Saturday to Mr. Cooper, the Presidency Magistrate, for assistance. The complainant, a diminutive, wretched-looking creature, appeared in the witness box with a lump on his left cheek bone, and said he had just been struck by a quarter-master on board the Iago. He was afraid of his life on account of that same quartermaster. His worship told the cook to take a summons out, but the cook informed his worship that the ship was leaving the same day. Mr. Cooper informed the complainant that he could not put the owners of the ship to expense by detaining the ship. Foyn said he was afraid to go on board. His worship instructed Superintendent Ingram, who was in court, to tell one of the European officers at the Prince's Dock, where the ship was, to accompay the complainant aboard and inform the captain of Foyn's complaint at the court. The complainant thanked his worship and left the court.

THE JAM SAHEB OF JAMNAGAR.—H. H. the Jam Saheb on Saturday afternoon last, accompanied by his Vuzeer, the Diwan, and other officers of State, and a military escort, paid a visit to the Adamjee Veerbhoy Sanitarium in Queen's Road, H. H., was received on his arrival by Mr. Adamjee and his son, Mr. Mahomedali, and conducted to the Adamjee Veerbhoy Madressa, where the students recited with considerable fluency some Arabic verses composed in honour of the occasion, with which H. H. was pleased. H. H., the Jam Saheb then went over the sanitarium, and expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements made for the comfort of its occupants. He then entered the tastily decorated drawing room at the west end of the building, and took his seat on an elevated sofa, when Mr. Adamjee presented *nuzzers* and placed garlands of flowers on H. H.'s neck and presented him and his officers with nosegays, *uttur, pan-supari*, &c. Mr. Adamjee then presented the gentlemen who had been invited to meet His Highness. Before leaving, the Jam Saheb thanked Mr. Adamjee for all that had been done in his honour, and expressed himself as having derived great pleasure from his visit. The building was gaily decorated with flags and a band was in attendance. The following gentlemen, amongst others, were present:—Karimbhoy Ibrahim, Damodhar Thakursey Mooljee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Mooljee Jotha, Hajibhoy Laljee, Dawoodbhoy Ibrahim, Abdool Cadur Ibrahim, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Abdool Husein Adamjee, D. R. Nusserwanjee Khory, Shaik Moosajee, Shaik Abdoola Husein, Jaffer Husein, Sadukali, Alibhoy Vulleejee, &c.

MARRIAGE OF MIRZA NAZEER BEG.—The streets in the [illegible] leading to the residence of Nawab Kadur Jung Bahadur were on Thursday *en fête* on the occasion of the marriage of his granddaughter with Mirza Nazeer Beg, the nephew of the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, better known as Nawab Mehdi Ali, Financial and Political Secretary to the Government of Hyderabad. The procession of the bridegroom from his uncle's, situated in Chudderghat, to that of the bride was imposing in dimensions, and must have taken quite half an hour defiling before the building in which we were seated, and besides the 50 elephants, there were some 4,000 to 5,000 irregular troops headed by a regiment of about 500 mounted men. The presents to the bride were contained in 17 *khans* or large trays carried on the heads of men. The coverings of the trays being of cloth embroidered with gold and silver, and were said to be worth a very large amount. Each single dress, we were told, being worth a thousand rupees. These were carried under a large embroidered shamiana with silver handles. Great preparations for the wedding festivities were made by the mother of the bride, who, we learn, is a Jaghirdar with an income of more than half a lakh of rupees. She is a lady of high birth and good education. After the procession had passed all the ladies present were invited to go and see the bride at her mother's zenana. The Nawab Mehdi Ali gives a party to a large number of European ladies and gentlemen at his residence at Chudderghat, and later on in the evening he will entertain His Excellency the Minister at dinner. After the festivities are over the bride's mother will have the honour of entertainiug His Highness the Nizam and His Excellency Sir Asman Jah at dinner and present each with the customary *nuzzers*.—*Deccan Times.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 2nd instant.

REVENUE FROM MANGOES.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 25th March, reporting that after due advertisement, the right of gathering mangoes of Port Trust trees for the current season was put up to auction on 23rd instant, and sold for Rs. 660 to Pandoo Luximon Ghoman. The Traffic Manager asks approval of the sale, and states that the right was sold in 1888 for Rs. 405.

MAHIM FORT.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, dated 29th September, intimating that a portion of the ground belonging to the Trustees, on the north side of Mahim Fort, has been washed away by the action of the sea. He requests that steps may be taken to prevent further damage which might endanger the safety of Government ground beyond the Port Trustees' land.

Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 16th March, stating that no use is made of the land in question for Port Trust purposes.

Resolution.—It should be pointed out to Government that the portion of foreshore to which they refer is in the same position with regard to Trustees' liability to maintain it, as the rest of the Mahim foreshore which Government have taken steps to protect, even although the property protected belonged to private persons, and not to Government; that the foreshore which is being eaten into by the sea earns no revenue to the Trust, and that it, therefore, seems to the Trustees that the duty of protecting Government property in the neighbourhood devolves upon Government.

DOCK BERTHS AND WHARFAGE.

Read letter from Messrs. Edward Bates, and Co., dated 4th March, stating that No. 1 berth allotted to them in Victoria Dock, does not afford sufficient space alo gside for storage of their cargos, and asking that berth No. 13 be allotted to them instead.

Resolution—No 3 berth in Victoria Dock may be allotted to the Hall Line instead of No. 1 berth.

Submitted letter from Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., dated 7th Feberuary, applying for berth C. in Prince's Dock for their Marmagao cargo, they state that to simplify matters they will pay the whole of the landing charges, wharfage and town duty, and recover the same from the consignee.

Submitted letter from Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., dated 14th, February asking that the following reductions in dock rates may be made:—

1. Piece goods, wharfage fee on exports to be reduced to the same rate as twist, viz., 2 a. 3 p. per bale.

2. Salt for which the present rate is Re. 1 per ton, to be reduced to 3 a. 4 p.

Submitted letter from the Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., dated 14th February asking.

1. That the Trustees will undertake not to raise the import and export wharfage rates which have lately been reduced or are to be reduced, in accordance with their suggestion.

2. That the Trustees will allow the company's contractor to do the handling of the cargo at the same rate as they now pay their own contractors.

3. That the Trustees will allow the company's contractor to have entire charge of the cargo, as far as the receiving and delivering of the same is concerned, the company being responsible to the Trust for the collection of the wharfage fees.

4. That should it be found that the working of the Marmagao traffic in dock is impracticable, the Trustees will give the company back the godown at Mody Bay, which they are now vacating, say on three or five months' notice.

5. That the rates on seeds be reduced proportionately to those on grains, viz., 2 annas per ton.

6. That the special berth and entire godown selected in Victoria Dock will be set aside for the use of the Marmagao steamers, and that if the traffic increases to such an extent as to require it, the adjacent berth and shed will be given up to the same traffic. Submitted further letter from the Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., dated 19th February asking.

1. That the rate for ajina seed, Rs. 2-4 per ton, be reduced, the bags weighing only 168 lb. each.

2. That the rate on gallnuts, Rs. 1-4 per ton, be reduced.

3. That the rate on chillies, Rs. 1-9 per ton, be reduced.

4. Machinery charge, Rs. 1-10, be reduced to Rs. 1-6, except in the case of very heavy packages.

Submitted letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 5th March, stating that the B. I. S. N. Co. first asked for berth C in Prince's Dock, but that they have since moved to No. 9 berth in Victoria Dock, which they prefer. The Dock Superintendent recommends that the berth should be allotted to them, but that the company should be given to understand that in the event of the berth not being occupied by one of their steamers, it will as in the case of other preferential berths, it shall be open to the Trustees to berth other vessels there under the condition of bye-law No. 25, until the berth is required for one of company's steamers.

The Dock Superintendent states that there would be no objection to the next berth, No. 10 being also allotted to the company if the traffic with Marmagao increased to such an extent as to make this necessary.

The Dock Superintendent states that the proposal of the company that the whole of the charges, including Town duty, should be paid by them, and that they should be left to deal with merchants in the matter of charges as may be agreed to.

With regard to the position of the company's contractors in the matter of receiving and delivering cargo, the Dock Superintendent states that there is no objection to their taking the place of ordinary consignees and shippers, but that the procedure of the Dock officials in receiving and delivering cargo will remain unchanged.

With regard to the handling of cargo, the Dock Superintendent states that there is no objection to the company's contractors being allowed to do the work, but that they have now intimated they do not wish to do so.

With regard to the reductions in rates asked for, the Dock Superintendent recommends that.

1. The import wharfage on seeds be reduced from 12 annas to 10 annas per ton

2. The export rate on piece goods should be reduced from 3 annas to 2½ annas per bale, which is 3 pies per bale higher than twist, but the Dock Superintendent points out that the latter are exported in large lots, while the export of piecegoods is comparatively trifling.

3. The rate on salt, which chiefly affects exports, should be reduced from Re 1 per ton to 6 annas plus the usual siding charge when the sidings are used, and 1 a. 4 p. for unloading wagons being the equivalent of the present charge of 1 anna per cent for unloading carts.

4. No reduction should be made in the rates for machinery.

The Dock Superintendent points out that it is difficult and expensive to handle, and that the risk of breakage is greater than with other goods.

5. Ajina seed which has hitherto been treated as country drug, the Dock Superintendent recommends to be classed under item 321 of the Dock rates as seeds other than oilseeds enumerated, for which the charge is Rs. 2 per ton on imports and Rs. 1-12 per ton on exports. The Dock Superintendent further recommends that the import rate be reduced to the same as the export, viz., Re 1-12 per ton, there being no reason for the difference.

6. The rate for myrabolams imported to be reduced to the same as the export rate, *viz.*, 15 annas per ton.

7. The rate for chillies to be reduced from Re. 1-9 to Re. 1-2. The Dock Superintendent states that the present rate is high as compared with that for other goods.

Resolution.—All the recommendations made by the Dock Superintendent are approved and subject to the confirmation of Government, should be given effect to.

The Agents of the B. I. S. N. Co. should be informed that the Trustees cannot undertake not to raise rates once reduced, but past experience should be pointed to show that the Trustees have never done so.

The Trustees agree to give back to the B. I. S. N. Co. their shed on Mody Bunder on six months' notice, should they be forced to give up using the dock for their Marmagao steamers this undertaking to extend to two years from this date.

LOAN.

Government Resolution No. 98, Marine Department, dated 27th March, communicating the sanction of the Government of India to the raising by the Trustees of a loan of 8½ lakhs on debentures, having a currency of 10 years at 5 per cent. was laid on the table.

STORM WARNING SIGNALS.

Government Resolution, General Department No. 1264, dated 28 March, was laid on the table, directing that copy of the reports on the proposed improvements in the storm warning system in force on the Bombay coast should be forwarded to Government of India, with intimation that the Bombay Government consider that the system described by Mr. Eliot in his No 447, dated 21st December last, might be adopted, and that they will have no objection to the Meteorological Reporter to Government of India communicating direct with Port officers of Bombay and Karachi.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending March 18-9.	For week ending March 1888.
Vessels piloted in to harbour	23	29
" " out of "	24	21
" " transported	17	14
" " attended to	4	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	9	9
" left	6	9
" remaining in Dock	12	11

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	10	3
" left	7	3
" remaining in Dock	11	5

THE ILIAD, THE RAMAYAN, AND THE SHAH-NAM.

MR. PALONJEE BARJORJEE DESAI delivered at the Framjee Kavasjee Institute last week the sixth lecture of the season in connection with the Dnyan Prarasak Mandali, the subject being "A narrative from the Shah-Nameh and its comparison with the stories of the Ramayan and Iliad." Mr. K. R. Kama, President of the Society, took the chair. The lecturer handled his subject in a very interesting manner, and the portion of the lecture setting forth the main points of similitude between the themes of the three great epic poems of three different countries—Persia, India, and Greece—attracted close attention throughout. The lecturer in the beginning said that three years ago when he gave his first lecture on "Comparative Mythology," he had described three prehistoric legends relating to the ancient Greeks, Hindus, and Parsees, with the object of comparing them and thereby establishing the theory of Professor Max Muller and other scientific men that the ancient Aryans were once living together in a certain part of Central Asia, whence those who migrated to the west, south, &c., carried with them the germs of many sacred and never-to-be-forgotten legends then prevailing among the Aryans. In his present lecture Mr. Palonji Desai related in the first place a narrative from the Shah-Nameh of Ferdusi, describing the war between the Persian hero Aspandiar and the Turanian King Arjasp, and then gave succinct accounts of the stories of the Trojan War and the Ramayana with the object of comparing all the three with one another. The lecturer said that all the three stories were composed in heroic verse by three poets of great renown, and that each of the stories treated of one and the same subject, namely, the theft of a beautiful princess from the palace of her husband or guardian in his absence, a war declared for her recovery, the difficulties of the expedition, the siege of the enemy's citadel, the impregnability of the fortress, the unconquerableness of the chief hero, his temporary separation from his army, and its evil results; and lastly the fraud by which the conquering army enters the enemy's town and regains the beautiful princess. All these events, added he, were so very identical in each of the three tales that it seemed to be a very easy task for him to convince his hearers as to the identity of the several stories. The chief personages in each of the stories performed the same work, acted the same part, and did the same duty as appeared from a comparison of the Persian hero Aspandiar with the Greek Achilles and the Hindu Rama. Helen was abducted, observed the lecturer, and so was Sita, in the absence of their respective husbands, while the Persian princesses Hoomai and Behafriel were captured and taken away to a foreign land when their heroic brother was imprisoned and their father, King Gastasp, was out shooting. Mr. Desai said that a wooden horse was filled with armed Greek warriors, through whom the gates of Troy were opened and the town burnt and destroyed. So likewise, said he, Aspandiar filled 160 boxes with so many picked soldiers, and in the guise of a Persian merchant succeeded in entering the Turanian capital, Rooin Dez, and thus conquered his enemy. Troy was sacked and burnt, and so was Lanka, the seat of Ravana, through the stratagem of Hanuman, the monkey chief. In each of the three epics, said the lecturer, the eldest son of the enemy is as valiant as the unconquerable hero, but is destined to be slain in the conflict. Hector was killed by the Greek hero; Indrajit, who had once defeated the great god Indra, and hence his name, was no match for the matchless Rama; Kohrem, the Turani an Prince, notwithstanding his great prowess, was defeated and slain by Aspandiar. Mr. Desai added that Aspandiar's body was as hard as brass and could not be easily penetrated by his foe's arrow or lance, sword or sabre. Rama was the great god Vishnu himself in human form, so he too was unconquerable. The body of Achilles had been dipped into the sacred waters of the Styx, and he was therefore invulnerable except in the toe, which had remained undipped. After describing these and many other similarities of the chief points in the three stories, the lecturer stated that though none of them seemed to have been the outcome of the other, it was doubtful that on three different occasions there were three great wars carried on in three different countries for the ransom of as many beautiful princesses. But as the pith of the stories was the same in all the three epics, it was possible, nay, probable, that the ancient Greeks and Persians and Hindus had had one common myth amongst themselves whilst they lived as one undivided nation or clan in their primitive abode in Central Asia, and that they had carried with them the germ of this prehistoric myth to their new homes in Greece, Persia, and India, and from that germ they had either composed quite a new version of the myth or had applied the valiant deeds described therein to their newly-made respective heroes and thus made them immortal. And what, asked the lecturer, was that myth? The primitive Aryan mind, said he, was so sinple that events of every-day-occurrence in nature were turned into Personifications and Metaphors, sayings and legends:—As, for example, when night came they used to say that the beautiful Eurydice (*i. e.* evening twilight) had been stung by a deadly serpent (viz., night). In the same way the early Aryans had a great reverence for the sun, and they looked upon the sun as a great and valiant hero, the dawn as a damsel of surpassing beauty, and darkness as a deadly giant, carrying away the fair daughter of the sky (that is, the twilight), which event causes the gods to be in great consternation; but the unconquerable hero—the Sun—goes to war against the robber to regain her, because the fair damsel is said to be his wife or sister. The next day the Sun proves to be victorious; he kills the giant, recovers the damsel, and declares his victory. But, like Rama, the Sun discards his Sita (the dawn), and she falls a prey to his unbounded rage. This, the lecturer said, was the germ of the three ancient epics—the *Iliad*, the *Ramayana*, and the narrative from the *Shah-Nameh*—from which different structures were made.

At the close of the lecture the chairman thanked the lecturer for his learned and interesting discourse. In doing so Mr. Kama stated that the lecturer's father was reputed at Nowsari as a great Persian scholar, and has ever since the establishment of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Madressa at Nowsari been holding the office of secretary of that institution and taking a very active part in its management. The aged Desai, added the chairman, is held in high esteem and is known at Nowsari by the name of "Bavaji" or "Bavaji Desai." The lecturer, observed Mr. Kama, is a careful student of Persian History, and has jointly with his father, compiled his valuable Gujarati works in Persian History, entitled the "History of the Sassanides," and the "History of the Achœmenides," the last of which has been recently published.

MILITARY NEWS.

CHERAT will be occupied by the following troops during the hot weather:—Head-quarters, Highland Infantry, 500 men; Royal Irish Regiment, 400; Royal Irish Fusiliers, 400; L-3 Royal Artillery 20; total 1,320.

THE Government of India have appointed Captain H. Goad, Squadron Commander, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be Assistant Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, Hapur, *vice* Captain J. C. F. Gordon, reverted to regimental duty.

THERE is a likelihood of a scratch team representing India this year in the contest at Wimbledon for the Kolhapur Cup. A number of good shots will be at home at the time of the meeting, and it is expected that a very fair team will be got together. On the last occasion when India was represented, the men on leave made a better shoot for the Cup than the men selected. A good team, with anything like decent weather, should certainly take second place. If a team is got together this year, it will have the hearty good wishes of all the Volunteers in India for its success.

A SOMEWHAT sensational application was made on Friday last before the District Judge of Hughli under Act IX. of 1861, by Babu Madub Lall Chowdry for the purpose of obtaining custody and possession of his wife, the daughter, of one Heeral Bhaduri of Serampur, a clerk in a Government office. An order was made calling on the father of the girl to show cause why he should not deliver up custody and possession of the girl to her husbad. An order was also made restraining the father from taking the girl up to Simla till the further orders of the Court were made known.

THE MUCH MARRIED MAHARAJA.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday the case of assault against Govindrao Chimnajee, son-in-law of the late Maharaja Holkar, was resumed. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Jardine, together Mr. Budrudeen Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the defence.

The case opened with the evidence of Mr. Brewin, who made the following statement:—

I am Superintendent of Bombay police force and reside near the J. J. Hospital. I do not know the accused. I know a house at the junction of the Parell and Grant Road, where a person lives, who calls himself the Maharaja of Indore. I was called to that house about three weeks ago. When I arrived there I saw some policemen and a large crowd, all looking towards this house. On looking up at one of the windows I saw a native policeman there. He was in a room by the window, where a girl was crying. The policeman beckoned to me, and I went up to him on the second storey. As I went up the steps from the first to the second storey, I met a number of persons who tried to stop me. I passed these persons and went into the room, and there I saw several persons, and amongst them a person who calls himself the Maharaja of Indore. I called the girl to me. She was then in the policeman's arms, clinging to him and crying. The girl was about 9 years of age. I asked her why she was crying in the presence of the accused, and she said "he has been beating me and has threatened to kill me." I asked why. She then said: "I have been unable to undo a knot in his hair. Every time I attempted to undo the knot he cried out. He beats me because he says he was hurt. I have been for five days trying to undo this knot, and I have been told that unless at the end of the fifth day the knot is untied he would kill me, and I am afraid he will do so." The native policeman, Luximon Thakurjee (697), made a statement to me in consequence of which I asked the girl why she got to the window. She said it would be better to kill herself. Then I asked accused what he had to say. He told me the girl had neglected to undo the knot in his hair, and every time he attempted to do it, she did it roughly and hurt him. He denied he committed the assault she complained of. He denied he had beaten her. I then gave him a piece of advice and left. I told him if he ill-treated the girl I should probably take him into custody, and that he had better not do so. The accused put his hand together and said he would do nothing wrong as long as the sirkar was here. I did not examine the girl to see if she had any marks. There was no woman in the house that I could see. The girl appeared very much frightened. The girl was inside the room when I saw her.

Mr. Budrudeen reserved his cross-examination.

Mr. Kirkpatrick asked the Magistrate to make an order that the girl might be examined in the presence of her mother, and that she should be produced in court.

Mr. Budrudeen objected to the order being made, as the girl was a purdah girl.

His Worship, after hearing the evidence of Mr. Brewin, asked Mr. Budrudeen whether it were not possible for the girl to be handed over to the mother for a short time, especially as the girl appeared to have been much frightened.

Mr. Budrudeen said that was a matter for arrangement. His client had been charged before the court with a very serious offence. But as no evidence had been given in support of it, he asked that the case might be dismissed.

The Magistrate thought it advisable that the girl should be handed over, as it seemed a very strange thing that she should have got on to the parapet of the house.

Mr. Budrudeen admitted that the girl might have been frightened, but said there was no evidence to prove that the accused had driven her on to the parapet.

Mr. Krikpatrick said he was prepared to prove his case, and could see no reason why the defendant should be permitted to be absent from the court. He demanded, as a matter of common justice, that the girl should be produced, adding that the accused had been convicted and sentenced at Hyderabad for a similar offence.

Mr. Budrudeen here said that Mr. Kirkpatrick had no right to allude to that matter.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he had every right to allude to it, and, if necessary, to produce the conviction. He again asked his Worship to make the order for the girl to be medically examined.

His Worship declined to do so, and the case was adjourned till Monday afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 8.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

605—Payne, G and S—Haji Bakir valad Shaik Saheb Faki and others *vs* Shaik Abdool Guffoor and others—Bomonji and H.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

623—Payne, G and S—Vazirbhoy Thavar *vs.* Allibhoy Assur—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

68-89—In person—a pauper Luxmibai *vs* Ragoobar Ramgoolam.

75-89—Pestonji and R—Cursetji Nowroji Wadia *vs* Pestonji Bomonji Jeejeebhai.

78-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Ramabai *vs* Damodher Soonderji and another.

79-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Ramabai *vs* Amerchund Toolsidas and others.

For dismissal.

147-87—Little, S F and N—Bapty Brothers, Limited, *vs* Annie Bapty—Craigie, L and O.

For Consent Decree.

133-88—Moreshwar L—Ruttonbai *vs* Chabildas Lulubhai and another—Payne, G and S.

Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co *vs* James Scott and others.—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

MADRAS.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN MANGALORE.—A correspondent writes from Mangalore:—"The Western Coast has not hitherto experienced anything like an earthquake. It has been the belief of the people in Mangalore that the Western Coast—also known as the Parashuram Shasti—is free from such a havoc. But this morning (31st March) at 8-3', the writer and others assembled in his room felt a shock, and heard a gurgling sound like that of hunder, and the shattering of the roof of the house which itself seemed to fall down. All this lasted for two seconds. Our attempts to see if any portion of the house came down were useless. Our neighbours also said that they witnessed similar things with reference to their own houses. It appears that people all over the town had felt this, and that an old house had really fallen down. The boats passing to the Uleal river had felt the shock. The fishes in the said river jumped up above the water as if from fear. This is the last day of the native Sarvadhari year. To-morrow is the beginning of the new native year called Virodhi. (*i.e.* opposite) and people say, from superstition, no doubt, that this event is the forerunner of evil to the country."—*Mail.*

DURING the absence of the column in the Khanhow country, the Tashons sent in two letters from six of their leading chiefs asking for an interview, saying they had always been friendly to the Kale State and have not assisted the Siyins against us. A reply, giving them 21 days to come in, has been stuck up where the Chin letters were found, but up to date it has not been taken away. The Siyins on the contrary have again taken to firing into the camp at night, and even on the 15th fired at an escort proceeding with mules about four miles from this, and killed a transport jemadar. However, on the 22nd the convey escort found four Chins close to the track and killed one of them. His body was brought in and recognised as that of a Siyin Chin. No more firing at night has taken place now since the 20th, on which date the Kanhow column returned.

THREE hundred years ago, John Aylmer, Bishop of London, used always to play a game of bowls after service on Sunday, and when any one objected to it, the worthy prelate would reply with a text from Scripture. The present Bishop of London has been requested at the Diocesan Conference to address a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity denouncing the Sunday amusements of the higher classes as having an injurious effect on the religion of the community. In order to show the need for such a step, one reverend speaker quoted a "society journal" as an accurate mirror of life in the upper circles, while another deplored the fact that books were read on Sunday which fifty years ago would have been reserved for week days.

TREASURE TROVE.

THE following resolution by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department has been issued:—

The subject dealt with in the Resolutions quoted in the preamble (Resolutions in the Home Department, 8th November 1882 and 8th June 1883) was the conservation and location in provincial or national museums of objects of archæological interest. The attention of the Government of India having been again called to the question by an inquiry from Her Majesty's Secretary of State whether more effective action cannot be taken to prevent the undue appropriation by private persons of such Indian antiquities as are worthy of being preserved in the national institutions of this country, the following instructions and suggestions are placed on record by the Government of India for the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations, who are invited to take such action and lay down such rules in connection therewith as may be deemed useful and desirable.

The opinion was expressed in the 4th paragraph of the Resolution first quoted that the Government has never claimed any indefeasible rights in archæological objects, and that no such right could be asserted without legislation. This is true in regard to all objects of archæological interest of which the discovery could not be brought within the scope of the Treasure Trove Act. But it appears to the Governor-General in Council that a material portion of discovered antiquities will be ascertained on inquiry to have been found in circumstances which would bring them under the provisions of Act VI of 1878. Such will be the case in respect to all ownerless antiquities of any value "hidden in the soil, or in anything affixed thereto." Statuary and remains of buildings, as well as coins, would, if buried underground, usually satisfy the required conditions, and could be classed as treasure under the definition of the Act which, as indicated by the extracts quoted in the Appendix, was intended by its framers to apply to objects of antiquarian interest discovered below the surface of the soil. Indeed the definition of treasure as framed in the original Bill was enlarged by the Select Committee for the express purpose of covering sculptures and similar antiquities, as well as coins.

The Treasure Trove Act permits the Government to claim the possession of treasure of which, as laid down in Section 4 of the Act, the amount or value is over ten rupees. Such "value" is not, as in Section 16, the price which the mere materials of the article found would fetch, but the market value or the price which the discovered object might, if offered for sale, reasonably be presumed to realise. The conditions under which the finder of treasure is to be compensated in cases where the claim of Government is asserted are described in section 13 to the Act. The value at which the treasure is to be assessed is there defined as the value of the materials only, plus one-fifth of such value. The extra price which the discovered article might realise in virtue of its value as an object of archæological interest need not enter into account. It will not therefore be difficult to secure for preservation in national institutions the most important antiquities which may be discovered in any part of British India without inordinate expenditure.

The Governor-General in Council now desires that the condition under which the Government can claim articles of antiquarian interest should be made generally known as well as to the officials upon whom the responsibility rests of giving effect to the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act as to the general public. His Excellency in Council is convinced that the Local Governments and Administrations will on every occasion on which it may be considered proper to exercise the right conferred by the law upon the State, act with due liberality and with proper consideration for the natural claims and expectations of the finders of treasure, and will bear in mind that the object in view will be defeated if those who may discover objects of archæological value are not induced by the prospect of a sufficient reward to make their discoveries known to the officials of Government. On the other hand, it must be enjoined on all servants of the State that it is their duty to protect national interests so far as to ascertain the particulars of any discovery which may be brought to their notice, and to report the circumstances to the proper authorities under such rules and instructions as may be laid down for their guidance by the local Government or Administration.

With regard to antiquities which cannot be brought under the definition of "treasure" in the Act of 1878, and of which the location in a national institution is considered desirable, no further action can be advised than to ascertain from the finder whether he is willing to surrender the object to Government at a reasonable price.

Nothing in this Resolution should be held to interfere with the instructions which are contained in the Resolution No. 1—53-71 of 8th June 1883, for dealing with discoveries made by Government officials, and which, for the purpose of easy reference, are reprinted in the Appendix to this Resolution. The same instructions will be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to objects of archæological interest claimed and purchased under the Treasure Trove Act.

With the above remarks the Governor-General in Council is content to leave the matter to the discretion of Local Governments and Administrations, but desires that any action which may be taken under this Resolution should be briefly noticed in the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture as the department which in most Provinces is connected with the administration of Museums.

The appendix referred to contains the following extract from the speech, delivered on the 29th November 1876, of the Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Bayley, on the Treasure Trove Bill:—

The Bill further proposed to adopt one other provision which, as indicated before, was taken from the modern law of Denmark. This was to give the Government a claim, on the payment of a specified percentage in excess of the intrinsic value, to the possession of such articles as it should consider worthy of preservation in the interests of the public, as being of historic or artistic interest. This provision was inserted some years ago in the law of Denmark, and the practical result had been to make the Government collection of national antiquities in that country the finest now existing. In India such a provision would be of the very greatest value. There was much hidden treasure in India, and as he (Mr Bayley) could say from personal knowledge, much was being perpetually brought to light in various parts of the country, and a very large proportion of it was of importance, as illustrating either the history, the social habits, the religious beliefs, or the artistic skill of the races who inhabited the country in past times. In truth, most of the only trustworthy information which we possessed of the history of India antecedent to the Muhammadan invasion was furnished by articles, especially by coins, discovered as "treasure trove."

It was, therefore, an object to prevent articles of this kind from being lost or destroyed, and the provision the Bill proposed to make was, he believed, sufficiently liberal to secure to the Government an opportunity of purchasing such articles as they might consider of real public interest. Indeed the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Henry Davies, had recently acted on this principle in a very important case, with the consent of the finder, and had preserved from destruction articles of extreme historic interest.

The report of the Select Committee, dated 31st January 1878, contained the following paragraph:—

The only other changes of importance we have made, besides those in the penal clauses, will be found in the definition of treasure, and in the clause (the first of section 4) which fixes the minimum value of treasure to which the Bill applies. We have enlarged the definition of the word "treasure," as it was urged by some of those consulted that it was desirable to do so in order to secure to the public (under section 15 of the Bill) objects of antiquarian interest which would not have been covered by the definition as first framed, and with a similar view, we have reduced the minimum value of treasure to which the Bill applies.

The following extract from the speech delivered on the 13th February 1878, of the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, on the Treasure Trove Bill is also quoted:—

And finally the Bill provided means whereby the Government would be able to procure for the national museum articles of historical or archæological value which it might be desirable to secure. Special provisions had been largely introduced into legislation in Europe for this purpose, and had the effect of preserving for national use much very valuable property and articles of great historical importance which would otherwise have been destroyed. He hoped that such might also be the result in India.

A LADY well known in sporting circles in Calcutta is writing a farce, which will be played there after the rains. She says that it is a tale of the Turf, and the scene is laid in India.

THE bulk of the troops on the Lushai Expedition will probably start on the return from Demagiri on the 8th instant. It is said that the 9th Bengal Infantry will garrison either Demagiri or Ramagutni during the rains.

LEPERS IN CALCUTTA.

A PARAGRAPH in our local columns on Wednesday called attention to a nuisance and danger which presses for a remedy. The way lepers are permitted to expose themselves to view in the public streets, and to thrust their horrible sores upon the notice of passers-by in support of their importunate appeals for alms, constitutes not only a shock to decency, but a positive danger to sensitive people. Moreover, there is the chance of their most loathsome disease being propagated and spread abroad amongst the healthy population by contact, which, so long as they are permitted to roam about in unrestricted fancy free, as at present, is scarcely to be avoided. The theory that leprosy is not contagious is hardly a safe one to rely upon, in face of the pathetic case of Father Damien, the devoted missionary to the leper colony of Molokai, in the South Seas, who has himself fallen a victim to the fearful malady through dwelling amongst people afflicted with it. We have in Calcutta not only leper beggars whose sudden thrusting of their horrid sores upon one's notice is amongst the unpleasant features of a walk through Calcutta streets, but there are lepers in various stages of the disease employed in diverse avocations, handling articles that other people have to touch, and not infrequently articles of food, as in the case of the lepers who we are told may be seen slicing mangoes and other fruit for the chutney-makers. The ev

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

HANDSOME EUROPE-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst, at 2-40 p.m.—
1 handsome Europe-built single-seated brougham, with silk lining and brake.
1 handsome Europe-built Vis-a-Vis with moveable coach box and back seat, brake and moveable hood, for a single horse or pair.
These carriages can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.
Also 1 handsome mail wagonette, carries 8 with brake and conce-led door for lady.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A consignment of 3 American safes, manufactured by Messrs. J. and J. Taylor, Toronto, will be sold by Public Auction without reserve at the rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. by order of Messrs. E. C. Banathvalla and Co. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Such safes having never been imported before, will afford an excellent opportunity to those who have a liking for a strong and decent work. Description of the safes as follows:—

1 No. 3	fire and burglar	proof safe	23 by 30 by 21 style usual with key lock.
1 No. 4	do.	do.	33 by 28 by 27 with combination lock.
1 No. 1	do.	do.	21 by 27 by 25 with combination lock.

These can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties,
5 ,, ,, prints.
8 cases printed handkerchieves.
2 ,, ,, shawls.
A quantity of English gold and diamond jewellery, consisting of bracelets, lockets, diamond, ruby, pearl and saphire rings, brooches, ladies' gold and silver watches, open-faced and hunting watches, self-winding watches, &c.
10 casks, each about 21 gallons, superior Italian red wine
100 drums rain oil.
1 double-barrelled Lancaster gun.
1 D. B. B. L. C. F. gun by Adam.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Schroder.
1 case York cut hams.
3 cases red Edam cheese.
5 kegs phosphate of soda.
On account and at the risk of Joosub Ahmed—
V A N 1091-97—1 cases Eau de Cologne.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein.
R M—21-26—3 casks white zinc paint.
On account and at the risk of Ratanund Balchund—
695 tollas cut garnets.
On account of the concerned.
7 cases each 10 tins of 1 gallon best French polish.
3 ,, ,, 1 ,, ,,
By order of Marwaree Chutha Geoul, and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Jussa Koopa.
1 diamond rose ring of 8 diamonds.
1 ,, ring.
1 ,, ring.
1 ,, ring.
1 emerald ,,
1 ruby and diamond hoop ring.
On account and at the risk of Jacob Hubib—
1 square pianoforte.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 do. do. new victoria.
1 do. do. mail-phaeton.
1 strong light buggy.
1 do. do. dogcart.
1 handsome strong new landau,
1 handsome victoria very little used bay Australian mare 15-2 rising 6 free from vice and believed sound and set of harness.
1 strong dog-cart with morocco lining little used with a strong galloway and harness.
By order of the mortgagee—
1 handsome strong built new landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction Sale of fancy goods to be held by Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. TUESDAY, the 16th inst., commencing at 1 p.m. sharp, at No. 20 Church Gate Street, opposite to the Singer Company's Machine Depot, consisting of woollen knitted slippers and cushion, children's cotton and colour frocks, ladies' aprons and dressing gowns, curling papers, toys, dolls, fans, ladies gloves, babies' collars, table covers and sewn and dimity table dollies, napkins, hair brush and comb bags toilette sets with silk sewn dressings, animal accesors, fancy and plains microscopes, telescopes, compasses, barometers, hot water plates, dish covers, coffee pots, crystaloam boxes, cricket and lawn tennis bats, dressing bags, flitted fringes woollen frocks, caps petticoats, shawls, comforters table covers muslin aprons, albums and scrap albums, hand-painted plates for drawing-room, travelling bags, chairs, and other goods too numerous to detail.
The goods will be open for inspection on Wednesday and on the day of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, opposite the Methodist Church, the wardrobe and mangalore blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of Mr. H. ORIENTAS.
The property is on view.

SALE OF Handsome Arab Horses at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis-road, Byculla.
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, close to Messrs. Ladha Ebram & Co., Bellasis-road.
A number of good Arab horses, including hunters and chargers, suitable for single and double harness and saddles, the property of Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction near the Mahalaxmee Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware cross-cut and glass-ware, a Cabriolet dog cart, with hood and a dark bay pony and harness, table ornaments, flower-vases, sewing machine, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before sale.

Under instructions from Mr. F. A. Bland, Attorney for the mortgagees, the following properties will be sold by Public Auction, at Dharavi, on account and risk of Maroti Appa Dhore, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in several indentures of mortgage and further charge.
LOT No. 1.—All those pieces of Government Tocca land, situate at Dharavi, in the Island of Bombay, bearing Collectors old Nos. 11, 29, 31, 35 and 10 new survey Nos. 4-301, 3, 7, 8, 12-304, 11-316, 4-301, and 6-304, admeasuring altogether 2,167 square yards or thereabouts, together with the Tanning Factory and buildings standing thereon, erected by the mortgagor Marooti Appa Dhore, and bounded on the east and south by the ground of Chandoo Muljee, on the west by other property of the mortgagor and on the north by the ground of Dharsi Hirjee.
LOT No. 2.—All that piece of Government Tocca land, situate at Dharavi, aforesaid bearing old No. 41, new No. 15829, and new survey No. 11-301, admeasuring 1,091 square yards or thereabouts, together with the Chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, and bounded on the east by the lands of Chandoo Mooljee and Rangari Aba Moosa, on the south by open ground belonging to the mortgagor, and the land of Aba Moosa, on the west by the Tanning factory belonging to under Roll and the factory described in Lot No. 1, and on the north by the land of Abba Moosa.
LOT No. 3.—All those 8 pieces of Government Tocca land, situate on the east and south sides of Dharavi road, and described as follows:—
1. A piece admeasuring about 515 square yards and bounded on the east and north by the ground of Babool Patel, on the west by the ground of Manockjee Sorabjee and on the south by the ground of Chandoo Muljee.
2. A piece admeasuring about 243 square yards, and bounded on the east, south, west and north by the lands belonging to Vithul Babool, Sukoor Parcha, Hirjee Dharsi and Godeed Lukri, respectively.
3. Do Admeasuring about 381 square yards and bounded on the south and west by the lands of Vithul Baboo, and on the east and north by the lands of Jao Farsa and Babra Sukoor respectively.
4. Do Admeasuring about 223 square yards, and bounded on the east and north by the land of Vithul Baboo, and on the west and south by the lands of Jao Goorun and Chandoo Moolji r spectively.
5. Do Admeasuring about 281 square yards, and bounded on the east and west by the land of Vithul Baboo, and on the north and south by the lands of Hary Sowar and Shivga respectively.
6. Do Admeasuring about 360 square yards, and bounded on the east, south, west and north by the lands of Vithul Baboo, and Vithul Baboo respectively.
7.—Do. Admeasuring about 896 square yards, and bounded on the east, south, west and north by the lands of Naghi and Caiman, Manekjee Sorabjee, Naghia and Vithal Baboo.
8.—Do. Admeasuring about 4 square yards, and bounded on the east, west, north and south by the lands of Cai Goona.
LOT No. 4.—All that piece of Batty ground or land, situate in the village of Wai near Panchgunny, in the district of Satara, admeasuring about 6 acres 9 goontas, and bounded on the east by a small steam on the south by the land of Crishnajee and Gaynoo, on the west by the public passage, and on the north by the land of Naroo Sutoojee.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, opposite the 4th Rifle Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, of the latest design and of the best workmanship, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Satsuma flower vases and jars, rich table ornaments, handsome real oilpaintings, Hinks table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong light pony cart and a set of harness, a nearly new sewing machine, &c., the property of Captain G. E. EVEN.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, will be put up for sale on the premises at Dharavi, on SATURDAY, the 13th April, at 2-30 p.m.
Lot No. 4 will be offered for sale at the Auction rooms of the undersigned, at 3 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 16th April.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. T. A. Bland, the mortgagee's Solicitor.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1889.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, April 8, 1889.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CAVEL STREET (near Kalbadevie Road.)

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Mr. Rajaram Govindram and Mr. Mangaldas Tapidas, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mugon Munoee, by virtue of mortgage deeds and deed of further charge, dated 30th November, 1887, 7th April, 1888; 26th June, 1888; 30th June, 1888; and 13th October, 1888 the following valuable immoveable property, viz:—
All the piece of Fazendari land with a dwelling-house, situated at Cavel Street, without the Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 91, and Street No. 38, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards or thereabouts in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a public passage and the property of Saint Francisco of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanca, on the west by the gully or passage, on the north by the property of Rajaram Govindram and Narayen Purshotam, and on the south by the property of Eugenio Rodrigues, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Bathalda de Silva, and now in possession of Mungaldas Tapidas, the mortgagee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 8, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF a landed property and a piece of Batty Field attached to the same at Matoonga.
By order of the mortgagee Heerjeebhoy Manakjee Vasenvalee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khoobabai, wife of Joosub Ashoon Missry, and others, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1889, sale to commence at 4 p.m., as follows:—
All that piece or parcel of Government Toka Land ro ground with messuages, tenements, banglow and out houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Antop Hill Road in Matoonga in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old Nos. 67, 74, 77, 85, 86 and 106, and new Nos. A 1829, 36, 68, 42, 61, and C 15303, and new survey No. 2, 10, 1079, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 4183, and street No 1734, containing by admeasurement 1540 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the batty field of Doonna Nunoo Rodrigues, on the west by the compound of Francis Fernandes, on the north by the ground of Francis Laurence DeSouza, and on the south partly by the ground of Pudmon Thakoor, and partly by the property of Syed Sumsoodin bin Yacoob.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground, situate, lying and being at Antop Hill Road, in Matoonga, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors, registered in the book of the collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No, 140, new No. A 15,010, and new survey No. 13-1075, containing by admeasurement 328 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the ground of Gowree, widow of Pandoo Thakoor, on the west by the ground of Jamji Baodaji, on the north by the ground of Doonna Martin Sain, and on the south by the ground of Minguel Inas Surdo.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, April 8, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, plain and carved, French-polished, household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. C. MICHAELIDES, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of another Gentleman.—
111—1—Very light and stylish landaulette, for one horse or a pair, in perfect condition, built by Kesterton of London for Lord Dufferin, from whom it was recently purchased.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Derwenthouse, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne; first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong second-hand victoria, &c. &c. the property of Captain G. J. W. BALDWIN.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frames, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a double-barrelled C-F breech-loader, 10 bore, with case and loading apparatus, by Murcott of the Haymarket, a bay Arab horse, aged 14, very quiet, has been ridden by a lady &c., &c., &c. the property of MAJOR FORJETT.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO
Bombay, April 8, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Colaba Goods Depôt.
15 bales of full-pressed cotton.
Bill 11-70, Dhamangaon to Sassoon Dock.
Invoice No. 25 of 16th March, 1889.
55 bales of full-pressed burnt cotton, Julgaon to Colaba.
Invoice No. 93-55, of 21st March 1889.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Chanda Ramjee's Press, Colaba, by order of Messrs Narandass Rajaram and Co., the following bales of cotton on account and risk of the undermentioned party.
On account and risk of Thucker Vussonjee Dossa.—
N B—50 bales full-pressed Good M. G. Broach Cotton.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
3 bales white shirtings fents 21 and 40 yards.
2 ,, grey shirtings, 8 and 9 lbs.
1 case white mulls.
3 ,, coloured handkerchieves.
2 ,, coloured prints.
2 ,, brown half hose.
3 ,, alpacca and cotton umbrellas.
15 ,, superior Pale Sherry.
10 ,, very old Scotch Whisky.
2 cases superior scented golden oil, macassar oil, lime juice and glycerine, carbolic and coal tar soap, shaving cases and sticks by the well-known Napoleon Price, & Co.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, April 8, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

All the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter have come unchanged both in Friday's and this afternoon's messages, Consols remaining at 98½, and Silver at 42½d. per oz. The weekly Specie shipments to Bombay have consisted of £80,000 in Silver, and £40,000 in Gold.

The Linseed Market was firm yesterday in presence of an active demand; but Liverpool quality was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive by both routes. Wheat had become firmer, and Club No. 2 was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive, *viâ* the Canal; but other prices were unaltered. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,670,000 quarters, or 110,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. The General Produce Markets were quite unchanged to-day; but the week's Import of Linseed is wired from London as 39,000 quarters, which is 33,000 quarters more than was imported during the previous week.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady, both generally and for Surats last evening, the total sales having diminished to 8,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indian. The price of Mid-American remained at 5⅛d., and Surats were unaltered all round; but American Arrivals were 1-32d., higher for the nearest deliveries, and 1-64d. up in all other positions. The Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market continued quiet but steady. To-day the tone of the market became firm again, and the sales reached 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats—large figures for a Saturday—but both spot and arrival prices were without further movement. The day's Imports had been 14,000 bales.

The weekly statistics show an increase of 9,000 bales in the total sales at 58,000 bales, compared with the week preceding; and the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 20,000 bales greater at 126,000 bales. The Imports were 18,000 bales less, at 103,000 bales. The total Liverpool Stock had increased during the week by 14,000 bales, and as estimated yesterday was within 50,000 bales of what it stood at last year at this time, though 116,000 bales less than the figures for the year, before the margin of decrease having thus become greater—though to a slight extent only as far as 1887 is concerned—since the previous Friday. The Stock of Surats was 6,000 bales heavier at 53,000 bales. The total Visible Supply for all Europe had fallen off during the week by 90,000 bales; while of East Indian Cotton there were 17,000 bales more in sight, and compared with the estimate of a week ago, the decrease this year, as shown in the subjoined statement, is very much greater as against 1888, though not materially altered as to 1887, at 179,000 bales, and 228,000 bales, respectively. The increase in the Visible Supply of East Indian Cotton is less than was shown a week ago, the present excess being 52,000 bales compared with last year, and 40,000 bales as against 1887. Notwithstanding the steady opposition of consumers, and the curtailments of business in Manchester an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid.-American, and of 3-64d. in American Arrivals, has been established in Liverpool during the past week; and it may well be asked whether the excess of 7-16d. per lb. in the present price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool compared with the rate ruling at this time last year, is justified by the development of the American crop figures, not to speak of our own taken in connection with the state of the trade in Cotton Manufactures in the principal markets of the world, and the difficulty which Lancashire finds in working on the present basis of prices of the raw material.

The only change in prices in New York yesterday was an advance of one point in July Futures at 10·30. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, making the week's total, at 47,000, bales materially higher than in the two preceding years; and it will be seen from the subjoined figures that the excess in Receipts this season is now 109,000 bales compared with 1887-88, and 166,000 bales as against 1886-87. To-day the spot price in New York was still 10¼ cents; but July Futures were 2 points higher, at 10·32 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 8,000 bales, going against 5,000 bales last year, and 4,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	47,000	37,000	23,000
,, exports to U. K	53,000	40,000	29,000
,, ,, Continent	32,000	28,000	14,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,242,000	5,133,000	5,081,000
,, exports to U. K. ,, Do.	2,339,000	2,339,000	2,411,000
,, ,, Continent ,, Do.	1,674,000	1,529,000	1,576,000
,, Stock in the Ports	539,000	646,000	505,000

The total Visible Supply of cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	2,533,000	2,708,000	2,757,610
,, ,, Surats	523,000	471,340	483,610

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	860,000	998,310	975,540
,, London	17,000	22,000	14,000
American Afloat	120,000	86,000	131,000
East Indian ,,	103,000	73,000	91,000
	1,100,000	1,089,310	1,214,540
Price of Mid-Americans	5⅛d.	5 5-16d.	5⅜d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	5 7-16d.	4 1-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	1⅛d.	1⅛,

We have had a firm market for the staple here to-day, and a large business has transpired, the total sales summing up the unusually large figures of 6,000 bales. Oomra descriptions have continued in request, and a good deal of Julgaum, has been taken at Rs. 199½-210; Karanja, at Rs. 204; Indore, at Rs. 194-9; Barsee, at Rs. 206-16; Akola, at Rs. 210; Naggur, at Rs. 196-8, and smaller lots of Dhulia, at Rs. 195; and Oojein, at Rs. 195. A large line of Bengals has been done at Rs. 176-9; the remaining business having been mainly in Broach, at Rs. 231; Dhollera, at Rs. 205; and Amli Ginned, at Rs. 223½. Purchasers generally were made upon the basis of previous prices, and, at closing, quotations showed no material change.

Wheat.—The improved tone of the advices from Mark Lane has given some impetus to business in this article of export, and considerable transactions have been reported to-day in a firm market, without, however, any quotable change in rates.

Seeds have also been in active enquiry, and a considerable business in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* has transpired, the tone at closing having been firm, but with prices for all description unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,934	bales.
Wheat	43,570	cwt.
Linseed	14,983	,,
Rapeseed	13,180	,,
Gingelly	4,639	,,
Ground Nuts	1,632	,,

Freights are less depressed than they have been, but the feeling is very quiet, and rates are generally unaltered. The Cuba (s), on the way to this port, has been berthed for Dunkirk at 21s. 3d. per ton for next month's loading.

Exchange has been steady to-day, but with business generally quiet. Some Merchants' Bills have come out at 1s. 4½d. for ready 3 months' sight credits, and at 1s. 4 15-32d. for the mail of the 19th April; but the latter rate was not general. Some Bank Telegraphic was sold at 1s. 4 5-16d. for cash. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Francs do.	1·74d.	,,

Government Paper has been weak under the influence of Calcutta, and the cash rate for Four per cent. has been called 100 1-16, while for account 100½ has been named for the 30th instant, and 100 7-16 for the end of May. The market, however, has been virtually closed to-day, and quotations are removed to a great extent.

Shares.—This market has also been closed owing to the death of the father of a leading broker.

The 5th Bombay Cavalry arrived in Quetta from Sibi on the 25th of the month, after a seven days' march. They found it rather warm in the Pass, and were very unfortunate in having a very wet camp at Siriab, their last halting place. One squadron has been left at Sibi and goes up to Quetta in a month's time.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

JOST—At Parel, Eleonora Anna, the beloved daughter of Charles and Josephine Jost, aged 18 months.
RADHABAI—April 6, at 6 p.m., at the residence of her husband, Manockdas Street, Fort, Radhabai, widow of the late Mr. Keshavdas Nathoobhoy, brother of Mr. Tribhovundas Nathoobhoy. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—March 30, at Harbans, Dehra Dun, the wife of R U Anderson, of a son.
BARNES—March 29, at Quetta, the wife of Hugh Barnes, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
HEBBERT—March 29, at Rupar, the wife of H L Hebbert, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HODGSON—March 28, at his residence, Cassimode Madras, Frederick Augustus Hodgson, Acting Agent, Mauritius Emigration, second son of Captain Robert Hodgson, late 8th Royal Irish Hussars, Retired, aged 35 years.
LOCKE—April 2, at Palamcottah, after a lingering illness of nearly seven years, Charlotte, the dearly loved wife of S R Locke, Madras U C S (Retired), aged 74 years.
SHORTT—April 2, at Egmore, at the residence of her daughter, Barbara Helen, widow of the late Charles Shortt, Esq, aged 85 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1889.

The Baroda Administration Report for 1887 may seem to come rather late in the day; but the present energetic Dewan of the State, who went into office only in that year, found the work of chronicling the administration of the State greatly in arrears, and the Gaikwar's Government owe it to him that the reports are now being rapidly brought down to date. The year under review was one of no ordinary importance to the State. The Gaikwar's capital was visited by Lord Dufferin and by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught; the Maharajah himself paid his first visit to Europe, was received in state by the Queen Empress, and saw for himself much which no intelligent Indian prince could see without enlightenment to himself and advantage to his administration. Of these memorable incidents the report gives detailed accounts which will claim for themselves a conspicuous place in the Baroda archives. In an administrative sense also the year was a noteworthy one. Shortly before the Maharajah started for Europe he was assured in open durbar by Colonel Berkeley, the Governor-General's Agent of the day, that he could leave his State without anxiety, for his people were contented and his officials were tried and trusted men. To this favourable mention of the officer serving the Gaekwar the plain unvarnished story which is told in the book before us supplies sufficient confirmation. Some, indeed, of the measures which are here recorded had been either resolved upon or announced by the Maharajah himself before he sailed for Europe. In laying the foundation-stone of the Chimnabai Market in May 1887 His Highness further signalized the day by declaring that all the remaining transit duties throughout the State would thenceforth be abolished. The importance of the announcement may be inferred from the fact that Lord Reay intends this week to come down from Olympus and discourse with men upon this very subject. Baroda is a State in which there were peculiarly strong reasons for adopting the progressive policy in regard to transit dues which the Government of India have for some time past been commending to the native administrations. It is a territory interspersed with British territory, and with detached portions of other Native States, and all that is to be said against the maintenance of fiscal barriers on the frontier of a State whose country lies within a ring fence may be said with tenfold force when it presents a succession of frontiers within frontiers, each one offering a new pretext for taking tithe and toll on a neighbour's merchandise. The Gaekwar has wisely done away with all this, and with this reform has come the abolition of the vexatious practice of examining passengers' luggage at the railway stations, and of a number of duties which yielded no great return to the revenue, but operated more or less in hindrance of trade. All this has curtailed a sacrifice of about a lakh and three-quarters of revenue. But fiscal reforms of this kind in the long run more than repay their cost, and it is doubtful if the Gaekwar will permanently lose by so wise a step.

The year under report saw the inauguration of an important change in the method of collecting the land revenue in the Kathiawar portions of the Gaekwar's territory. The old system of payment in kind gave place to the more modern method of a fixed cash payment. A similar change has lately been introduced into the Gondal State, and people interested in revenue problems will watch the operations of the measure in each case with no little attention. The cash system is always open to the objection that it is less elastic than the other, under which Government and subject share and share alike, in seasons of prosperity as well as of distress. Some of the Kathiawar Durbars freed themselves from debt in 1863 and 1864 through the lucky realizations of their share of the produce. With a fixed money payment they would have been no better off for the sudden rise in the price of cotton than if the American exports had not been stopped, and the increment would have gone entirely into the pockets of other people. The *bhageatai* system on the other hand is helpful to the cultivators in a season of scarcity such as that through which Kathiawar and parts of Gujerat are now passing. The cultivator contributes in strict proportion to his crop, except, indeed, so far as the supplementary handfuls are concerned, which he has to contribute to certain official leviers of black-mail, and which in practice detract seriously from the theoretical excellence of the system. It is perhaps a disadvantage that the change from *bhageatai* to *bighoti* in the Gaekwar's Kathiawar territory has so closely preceded a time of scarcity. But every precaution seems to have been taken in laying the basis of the new assessment to make it sit lightly upon the cultivator. The demand will be actually much less than has been paid on an average during the past twelve or fourteen years, and the Government have made an actual sacrifice of over eighty thousand rupees a year in the single division of Amreli. The two next administration reports should give some valuable information concerning the working of the new arrangement. The land revenue of the State as a whole is eminently satisfactory. It was ninety-seven and a half lakhs in the year under report, or more than fifteen lakhs in excess of what it was ten years ago. But the most satisfactory feature in the returns is the steady diminution in the outstanding balances. The taking up during the year of waste lands assessed at sixty-five thousand rupees per annum indicates that the limits of the cultivable area in the State have not yet been reached, and that the land revenue is still capable of growth.

The financial condition of the State is more satisfactory than it appears in the simple fact that the expenditure, Rs. 1,56,18,000, is about four lakhs in excess of the receipts. There is no real deficit if the nature of the expenditure be taken into account For example, ten lakhs expended mainly upon the Ajwa water-works, which will be a permanent blessing to Baroda, are charged to revenue. If Baroda had the luxury of a debt this outlay would have been charged to capital. Bombay has "hung up" its water-works expenditure for forty years, and is pressing the Secretary of State to extend the term of repayment over sixty years. Other capital charges, such as those incurred upon the Mehsana-Wadnagar Railway scheme, and on a somewhat extensive drainage project from which a direct return in revenue may be expected, are included in the expenditure of the year. The deficit of four lakhs, therefore, which the balance sheet shows, is only apparent. The Gaekwar's Government are steadily pressing their policy of opening up communications in the State by road and rail. Baroda, like the rest of Guzerat, is not too well provided with roads, and the money spent upon a hundred and twenty miles of road during this year were well laid out. The Gaekwar evidently believes in railways. An extension of the Mehsana-Wadnagar line to Khoralu is now projected, and extensions from Mehsana to Viramgam, in connection with the Kathiawar system, and to Pattan have lately been under survey. The Anand and Petlad line, and a small extension of the Bahadarpur line to the Chota-Udeypur frontier, are under construction. But here we are somewhat in advance of the report, though this is necessary in order to show that the Government have not been deterred from carrying out a vigorous railway policy by the fear that it might not yield a direct return. As a matter of fact the Gaekwar's State Railway in 1887 yielded less than 3 per cent.—a return which, reckoning interest on capital at four per cent., represented a slight loss. But the return which a Government derives from expenditure incurred on railways is often indirect, and the small deficit arising on the working of the line represents no real loss to a Government whose revenue is increased by every advance in prosperity which follows the opening up of new districts to the market. Indian administrations, nevertheless, will do well to remember that for some years to come local railways like those which figure in the Gaekwar's programme may well be laid down on modest and inexpensive lines. The Indian public are content with slow travelling, and lines like the Jodhpore line—which runs through a country not half as wealthy as the Gaekwar's territory—will show how an exceedingly cheap style of construction will serve the requirements of local traffic in a Native State. The Gaekwar and his Minister, however, are economical administrators, and in their railway expenditure as in all else they may be trusted to secure for the State a good return upon the money they lay out.

A recent number of the *Government Gazette* contained a series of notifications issued by the Foreign Department under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, two at least of which open up a question of some importance. In one the Governor-General in Council authorises the execution of decrees made by one British court in foreign territory by any other British court in foreign territory. Another notification goes a step further, inasmuch as it empowers British courts in foreign territory—the Residency court at Bangalore apparently being primarily intended—to execute within the limits of their jurisdiction the decrees of "any Civil or Revenue Court situate in the territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, and not established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council." Lastly there is a notification empowering British courts established in the territories of the Nizam, of the Maharajah of Mysore, or of any Prince or State in Central India, to serve within their jurisdiction summonses issued by the civil or revenue courts of those Princes or States. Reciprocal powers of service have been secured for the British Residency courts, Cantonment courts, and Railway Magistrates' courts in regard to the execution or service of their decrees or summonses in the territories named. So far as it goes, the action taken by the Government of India will tend to the easy exercise of civil jurisdiction, and will further the ends of justice. But when the subject is looked into it will seem to most people that while the Government of India were dealing with matters arising under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradiction Act they might with advantage have gone much further than they have done. It is only one class of British courts—the courts "established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in the territories of foreign Princes and States"—whose processes are facilitated by these notifications. British courts exercising jurisdiction in British territory are unaffected by them, and the old question how to bring back an absconding insolvent within the jurisdiction of the court has still to be dealt with, notwithstanding that the Government have been repeatedly told by those who ought to know that so long as every Native State is an Alsatia whose gates are open wide to every insolvent who flees from his creditors, the best Bankruptcy Act that the wit of man may devise will fail to protect honest traders. The Foreign Office may plead in excuse for leaving things as they are the diversity of British relations with the thousand and one Native States which are scattered through the Empire, and the difficulty of persuading so large a number of administrations to consent to a uniform procedure for the purpose of civil extradition. Perhaps Lord Reay, when he addresses the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Thursday on the successful efforts that his Government have made to put an end to vexatious transit dues in we hesitate to say how many Native States in the Presidency, will tell the Chamber if that task was at all less arduous than the enterprise which has so often been urged upon the Government of India for the hindrance of fugitive insolvents and the encouragement of honest trading.

Whether the 'apathetic' Mahomedan, the 'lethargic' Hindoo, or the 'perhaps forward' Parsi will relish these adjectives much more than people usually do who find themselves labelled with epithets not of their own choosing may be doubted, but there can be no doubt that this humorous classification by the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani does find a considerable amount of justification in the results of the last elections in connection with the body to which the remarks were addressed. Mr. Sayani said he hoped the Corporation would always remember that its success depended upon the European element, so that the

TELEGRAMS.

CALAMITOUS FIRE AT SURAT.

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED.

TWENTY-FIVE LAKHS DAMAGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SUNDAY.

The most disastrous fire ever known in Surat, and one which has scarcely ever been excelled in India in regard to the extent of the damage done, has broken out in this city.

The fire commenced in Katpitiawar, on the premises of Mr. Dinshaw, a timber merchant. Timber was stacked up along the whole street, and this caught fire. A furious wind was blowing at the time, and the flames spread rapidly, passing on in succession to Bhawaniwad, Bhatpith, and Budelwada.

At length the progress of the fire was arrested near Wadifalia. Hingloppole was completely destroyed. On the Station Road the flames went on both sides of the road as far as the Parukh Dispensary, but happily the Clock Tower was spared.

The Garnalla Sunk was burnt on both sides, stopping traffic and leaving the road a complete ruin.

In Rawalla Takera, Haripura, Dhobiseri, Dubgurwar, Brampuri, and part of Rani Talav the fire raged all night.

The police called in the help of the military in putting down the fire, and both were unsparing in their efforts, houses being in some cases hurriedly pulled down in the hope of breaking the course of the flames. Notwithstanding this, several hundred houses were destroyed, and the value of the property sacrificed is estimated at twenty-five lakhs.

With the exception of an old Bhora, who fell down dead while carrying off his property in the hope of saving it from the flames, there was no loss of life.

A company of soldiers from Baroda were called in to the help of the local police and military, and they are now patrolling the scene of the fire in order to prevent pillage.

The destruction of so many houses has left thousands of the people in a pitiable condition. Great distress exists, and will necessarily continue for some time. The Mahajans are temporarily distributing grain, but this measure will only be a temporary palliative, and must be supplemented by help from outside. The whole city is panic-stricken, and to add to the calamity cholera is in our midst. Ten cases are reported, of which seven have been fatal.

I hear that the fire was visible from as far as Naosari.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SUNDAY.

A TERRIFIC fire broke out in Surat at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and raging for some fourteen hours, has destroyed from 3,000 to 4,000 houses with their contents.

Whole streets have been rendered houseless, and the destruction of property has been immense.

The Government Electric Telegraph Office had a narrow escape, but telegraphic communication by means of it having been stopped a great strain was put upon the railway telegraph office at Grant Road Station, which was besieged till 2 a. m. yesterday by people having relations with Surat wanting to ascertain the extent of the damage done by the fire.

It is said to have originated in some loose cotton or loose hay lying at Katpitiawad. Mr. Darashah, Magistrate at Surat, promptly forwarded a telegram to the Commanding Officer at Baroda, asking for the assistance of a fire-engine with fifty men, who were sent to, and arrived in Surat by the Ahmedabad mail train on Saturday night.

The fire was subdued at 4 o'clock this morning, when the Government Telegraph Office again began to work.

About midnight on Saturday a number of influential native merchants having waited upon Mr. Duxbury, a special train with 305 passengers was despatched to Surat at 2 a. m. yesterday from the Grant Road Station. It reached Surat at 8·45 a.m. yesterday.

A telegram received by the *Kaiser-i-Hind* estimates the number of houses destroyed at 5,000 and the total damage by the fire at twenty-five lakhs of rupees. Hundreds of the inhabitants are said to have been rendered houseless and penniless, to whom the Mahajans are distributing grain in charity. An old Borah, who was trying to save his goods from the fire, was burnt to death. Fortunately he was the only victim who lost his life in the calamity. The municipal authorities are said to have failed in doing anything effective to put out the fire; but the military and police rendered effectual aid in checking its further progress. It raged furiously all night.

The fire was very disastrous and relief for the poor is urgently needed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CONSERVATIVES AND MR. BRIGHT'S SEAT.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Conservatives have finally decided not to contest the seat for Central Birmingham, but will give all their support to Mr. Albert Bright, the Liberal Unionist candidate.

THE VACCINATION LAW.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, in reply to a question, said that Government will appoint a Commission to enquire into the working of the Vaccination Law and thus dispel the doubts in respect thereto which those in favor of its abolition have created.

GENERAL BOULANGER TO BE TRIED.

PARIS, APRIL 5.

The Senate will meet on Monday next as a High Court to try General Boulanger for treason.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, APRIL 5.

Signor Crispi made a statement to-day in the Italian Senate confirming the news of the death of the Negus of Abyssinia. His Excellency said that the Italian Government did not intend being seduced by the prospect of easy annexation in that quarter, but would carefully consider what course was best to pursue in view of the death of the Negus. Nothing, however, had yet been decided in the matter.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES AT LEICESTER.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The following is the result of the race for the Prince of Wales's Stakes, value £12,000, run at Leicester this day :—

The Duke of Portland's "Donovan" 1
Mr. Abington's "Pioneer"..... 2
Mr. Vyner's "Minthe"..... 3

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Duchess of Cambridge is dead.

THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

PARIS, APRIL 6.

M. Deroulede and the others charged with belonging to a secret society have been fined one hundred francs each and costs.

The majority of the Paris papers regard the trial of General Boulanger as a mistake on the part of the Government.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 6.

A telegram from Chardjui states that General Komaroff has started to inspect Saraks and Penjdeh.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 7.

At the marriage of His Excellency Nawab Mehdi Ali's nephew all the high officials were present. Marks of respect and popularity were universal. Five thousand troops and fifty elephants escorted the procession. The whole ceremony has made a marked impression.

LORD AND LADY LANSDOWNE AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 7.

Lady Lansdowne laid the foundation-stone of the new hospital for women at Lucknow on Friday afternoon. H. E. the Viceroy spoke in the highest terms of Lady Dufferin's scheme. Their Excellencies will leave Lucknow for Simla to-morrow (Monday) evening.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT WARD.

Lieutenant Ward, of the Royal Irish Regiment, employed on transport work in the Lushai Expedition, died from fever. This is the second death from the same cause among the officers of the expedition.

MR. SPENCER, THE AERONAUT.

Mr. Spencer announces that he will make his next balloon ascent at Calcutta next Friday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, with outward English mails of 29th March, left here for Aden at 5 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Chartered B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Duke of Argyll arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 5

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lindula, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 6.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Pandora from Bombay arrived this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	4 7-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98½
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	42¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	58,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton...	103,000	"
" " " Surats ...	23,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	860,000	"
" " Surats.....	53,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London ..	17,000	"

FURTHER SPORT AT KHANDALLA.

GENERAL LA TOUCHE'S party, consisting of five guns, bagged a large panther yesterday about 15 miles out from Khandalla. It measured 7 feet 4 inches. It had been committing depredations within the last ten days, having in that time killed five cattle, a pony, and several smaller animals, thus creating quite a scare in the vicinity. At the request of some of the villagers the party went out on Thursday morning and began to beat about six a. m. The first beat failed to find our friend at home. After tiffin a second beat was organised, and had hardly commenced when he was seen ascending a steep hill, over the top of which he went. On the party arriving at the top, the panther was found to be lying up amongst some rocks, half-way down the hill, from which he was driven by the beaters, and fell to a well-directed shot from Mr. Goring Jones, of the Durham L. I. He passed at a distance of about 120 yards below Mr. Jones, who shot him through the back, killing him on the spot.

THE WYER TESTIMONIAL FUND.

COMMITTEE :—The Hon. Lyttelton H. Bayley, chairman. Colonel Merriman, R.E.; Christopher R. Lynch Esq.; the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E.; Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis; Major R. S. Brown, B.V.R.; L. Penny, Esq.; A. F. Beaufort, Esq.; John G. Russel, Esq.; Major Bisset, R.E., C.I.E.; Captain H. D. Olivier, R.E.; and R. N. Mant, Esq.

At a meeting of the committee held on Friday at the office of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., the following resolution was passed :—The friends of Mr. Michael R. Wyer are desirous of expressing, by a parting gift, their esteem and good-will towards him on the occasion of his departure from India. It is believed, in view of Mr. Wyer's universal popularity and the leading position that he has always taken socially and otherwise, that the pleasure in receiving such a mark of regard from his friends would lie more in the number of subscribers than the extent of the gift of each. In cricket and polo and in all other fields of sport, as an officer of Volunteers, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Wyer has been foremost and popular. He will long be remembered in the Presidency for his enthusiastic and genial nature, while his readiness to lend his great musical talents to any public or charitable object has placed society in Bombay under a lasting debt of gratitude to him.

It is proposed to limit the subscription to Rs. 5, and Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. have consented to receive subscriptions, which will be paid into the Chartered Bank of India.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN SIND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

S. S. DALHOUSIE, APRIL 6.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, Lady Reay, and suite returned to Karachi from Quetta on the 2nd April and proceeded to Government House, where they were entertained during their stay by the Commissioner in Sind. On the 3rd April His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Dowlat Ram, one of the municipal commissioners, visited various of the poorer portions of the city. In the afternoon several visitors were received, and later on a deputation of members of the Sind Sabha presented an address, to which His Excellency replied at some length. An address was then presented by a deputation on behalf of the president and members of the Central National Mahommedan Association. His Excellency afterwards paid a visit to the Sind Arts College, where he received addresses from the Sind College Association and from the students of the Sind Arts College. His Excellency then went on to the Madressah, of which he laid the foundation-stone on the occasion of his last visit to Sind. In the evening there was a non-official reception at Government House, which was dressed for the occasion with flags of all nations. The garden and verandahs were lit up with Chinese lanterns and made comfortable with carpets and seats, and the excellent band of the Royal Lancaster Regiment made music until a late hour.

Next morning, 4th April, at 7-30, His Excellency accompanied by the Commissioner, Brigadier-General Combe, and Staff, drove to Keamari, where Captain Parker had steam launches in readiness to take the party across the water to Manora. Here Captain Baker, R.E., who is in charge of the defences, met His Excellency, and took him to see the works which are now in progress. After an inspection of the batteries, the disappearing guns, the tortuous ditches, and the galleries overhead fire, everyone was convinced that an enemy landing at Karachi would do so in great discomfort. Then His Excellency was shown by Mr. Price raised models of the past and present state of the entrance channel. The improvements which have been effected by blasting and dredging were also pointed out, and the alterations which have been brought about by taking advantage of the natural silting action of the tides. Finally, a short visit was made to the barges where the divers were at work. One of the barges contained a large diving bell, which holds four drills and several workmen. The bell is lowered, the drills are made to pierce the rock at selected points, and the holes being filled with explosive glycerine, the charges are fired by electricity. We saw several shots fired. The divers who are down below at work are all called up before the blast, as the shock under water is very great. The men then go down and collect the *debris* in large cradles, these are hauled up and their contents piled on the shore.

His Excellency then went on board the Dalhousie. The Commissioner and General Combe took their leave, and the ship left the port at eleven o'clock. The sea was not too smooth; but at any rate it was better than we had anticipated, and the morning of the 5th April found us very good sailors indeed. His Excellency decided to visit Porbunder as it lay but little out of the direct course, and accordingly Captain Hewitt anchored off shore at noon. The Governor's arrival being wholly unlooked for, the crowd on the reception wharf was composed of the four or five unoccupied inhabitants of the town who flew off to spread the news. The Administrator, Mr. Lely, assisted by the young Rana, was at the moment engaged in hearing a case. The prisoner was given a temporary reprieve, and the judges hastened in His Excellency's track. Mr. Lely came up with the Governor in the marketplace, and accompanied him to the palace, where he was received by H. H. the Rana, who then drove with His Excellency first of all to two schools, one of which was ruled over by a woman, with her husband as assistant—an arrangement said to work particularly well,—and then to the Jubilee Bridge over the creek, the work of Mr. Sandford, the State Engineer. The creek before the creation of this bridge was the cause of many deaths; people had either to cross in boats or wade; boats were expensive and many of the poor people who could not afford to hire them were drowned in attempting to reach the town.

His Excellency was shown the line of rail which is approaching completion and a cotton press down by the sea. This useful institution is idle at present; but it will, no doubt, grow into full life and action when the railway is finished. Whatever may have been the case when the Governor landed, there was certainly a very great crowd to see him off, rose-water was liberally sprinkled, and the people, led by H. H. the Rana and by Mr. Lely, raised cheer after cheer as the boat left the shore. Porebunder, with its roads and its sea wall, its lighthouse and bridges, and coming railway, is a most promising, rising-looking town, and the happy contented faces of the inhabitants bear testimony that the administration under which they live is wise and good. The durbar gave us a dance on our way back to the ship, a large durbar boat towed us out at great speed, and we were on board again by 4 p.m., and by the same time next evening were passing the familiar Bombay landmarks. We anchored at 4½, after an exceptionally pleasant voyage, and every one was sorry to say goodbye to the Dalhousie, to Captain Hewitt, and to his courteous officers.

May it please your Excellency,—We the members of the Sind Sabha, deputed by that Association to present this address beg to offer your Excellency and Lady Reay a cordial and hearty welcome on the occasion of this the second visit of your Excellency to this city.

The interest which your Excellency has been taking in the affairs of this Province, and the great consideration with which your Excellency's Government has always treated the representations of the Sind Sabha on different subjects, enhance our feelings of gratitude towards your Excellency and loyalty to her most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India and to her Throne.

We beg to be permitted to refer to the memorial which the Sabha submitted to your Excellency's Government some time ago on the question of the transfer of Sind to the Panjab. It will be out of place to repeat here the arguments and reasons urged in the said memorial. It will be enough to assure your Excellency that the inhabitants of this Province generally are opposed to the transfer. The Sabha trusts that your Excellency has taken steps to represent its views to the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State for India on the question. The Sabha further begs that your Excellency will use your influence to maintain the present happy connection of Sind with the Bombay Government.

On the occasion of your Excellency's first visit to this Province in the beginning of 1887, we along with the other public bodies of this country, respectfully suggested the construction of a Railway to connect Sind with the Bombay, Baroda and Rajputana lines. The Sabha does not wish to trouble your Excellency on this subject again for the present, but we beg to be allowed to urge for your Excellency's favourable consideration the importance of a local line between Hyderabad and Umerkot, in the Thar and Parkar District. The advantages which that line would confer on the inhabitants of the Hyderabad and the Thar and Parkar Districts, are so manifest that the Sabha does not think it necessary to refer to them here at length. The offer of large sums of money by the District Local Boards of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar is a sufficient indication of the feelings of the inhabitants of these Districts on this subject, and the Sabha believes that the scheme has the sympathy and support of the present worthy Commissioner of the Province and other local officials. The Sabha trusts that this matter will receive your Excellency's early attention and consideration.

We beg to be permitted to refer once more to the condition of the Sind Zemindars. In your Excellency's reply to the Sabha's address on the last occasion in the beginning of January 1887, your Excellency required the Sabha to submit to the Commissioner in Sind their views on the subject of certain land tenures in Upper Sind. Following your Excellency's suggestion, the Sabha submitted a memorandum containing its views to the Commissioner in Sind, and the Sabha was gratified to find that your Excellency's Government appointed a special officer to enquire into the right of Zemindars and Haris. The special officer finished his labours sometime ago, and the Zemindars and Haris concerned are now awating with anxiety the decision of your Excellency's government on the subject. Another important subject concerning the Sind Zemindars is the supply of water for the irrigation of land. Your Excellency is aware that the prosperity of the Sind Zemindars depends greatly upon the sufficiency and certainty of water supply for irrigational purposes. The Sabha submits that there is still great room for improvement in this direction. The Sabha believes that the Commissioner in Sind has of late been paying special attention to this subject, and we hope that your Excellency's government will in consultation with the able Commissioner and the experienced Superintending Engineer of the Province, see a way to sanctioning increased allotments. The money is wanted not only for the ordinary repairs and maintenance of the present canals, but for the excavation of new canals also. The Sabha submits that a greater liberality on the part of Government in providing sufficient funds will confer a great boon on Sind agriculturists, and the Sabha has no doubt that Government land revenue will increase thereby.

The Sabha has on previous occasions suggested the advisibility of converting the Small Cause Court of Karachee into a subordinate Civil Court with powers of a Small Cause Court presided over by a first Class Subordinate Judge on a somewhat reduced salary. We beg on this occasion again to solicit your Excellency's attention to this subject. Since Mr. Hassan ElMadini ceased to be judge of this court about 25 years ago, the appointment has been invariably held by Europeans. An impression has gained ground that this appointment is reserved for Europeans. The Sabha has however, no doubt whatever that that is not the intention of your Excellency's Government. The Sabha trusts that with respect to the Judgeship of the Small Cause Court, your Excellency's Government will be pleased to consider the claims of the natives and will not allow the experienced Subordinate Judges or the senior native practitioners to be excluded in favour of junior European practitioners, though they be Barristers-at-Law. It is the emphatic opinion of this Association that the appointment of an experienced native as subordinate Judge of the said Court with the Small Cause Court powers, will obviate the necessity for the interpretation of evidence, result in a saving to Government and conduce to speedy and satisfactory administration of Justice, and in relieving the District Judge of Karachee of much original civil work and the Sudder Court of some appellate work.

The Sabha has always co-operated with the Sind College Association in the establishment of the Sind Arts College at Karachee, and the Sabha desires on this occasion to express their gratitude to your Excellency for the warm support which your Excellency has been giving to the Sind College Association. The Sabha hopes that your Excellency will be pleased to afford assistance to the Sind College Association in the construction of the new building for the College. The Province of Sind is greatly indebted to your Excellency for the establishment of that College, and the Sabha has no doubt that your Excellency will afford every reasonable assistance to the Sind College Association in their endeavours to make the College a permanent and successful institution.

The Sabha deems it its duty to bring to your Excellency's notice that in their humble opinion, there is great room for improvement in the Police Administration of the province. The Sabha regrets the want of energy and detective skill in the police and their inability and reluctance to co-operate with the Municipalities in matters in which the police and Municipal Acts aim at a common object. We respectfully suggest the employment of more intelligent, better educated, and better paid men in the Police service, and trust that Government will be pleased to sanction the organization of a detective force, and to devise such other means as will render Police Administration in the Province successful and satisfactory.

In conclusion we will refer to a matter of importance to the inhabitants of the town of Kurrachee. The Sabha and the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce have submitted Memorials to the Commissioner in Sind pointing out the great inconvenience felt by the merchants of Kurrachee and the general public on account of the inconvenient situation of the Collector's office and the stamp and Registration offices. The Sabha trusts that Government will be pleased to make arrangements for the transfer of the said offices to more suitable and central localities.

We beg to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most obedient servants.

His Excellency replied as follows :—

Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged for your kindness in giving me such a pleasant welcome on this my second visit to your prosperous city. You have alluded in this address to many Sind interests and I cannot say that I am surprised you have done so, because I am well aware that the Sindh Sabha is an institution which has the welfare of this province very much at heart and which in its communications with Government, has always shown good sense and moderation in regard to any public question which arises. You may be sure, therefore, that Government will pay due attention to your wishes. The first subject in your address is certainly the most important and that is whether a divorce will take place ending what has been described by you as "the present happy connection of Sind with the Bombay Government." I need not tell you that the Bombay Government are by no means desirous of losing their power of developing the prosperity of this important province. You have undoubtedly, noticed the special care we have bestowed on the administration of this province. We have selected as Mr. Erskine's successor, one of the ablest men in the service, and I think you will admit that in this short time Mr. Pritchard has given ample proof of his anxiety to increase your resources. This province has further had the benefit of the experience and devotion of an Educational Inspector who bears a name which in Sind is always mentioned with respect. Mr. Jacob has in every way fulfilled the expectations of Government, and my only regret is that we have not been able to grant him the supplies which he was quite justified in asking on behalf of education in Sind. I could multiply the instances showing that special care has been taken in the selection of Sind Officers in every department, so that a Sind appointment is now looked upon as a special distinction. My own experience of four years leads me distinctly to the conclusion that it would not be desirable to establish a break of guage in the administration of the coast line of the Bombay Presidency. The experience gained in the administration of three important ports—Aden, Bombay and Kurrachee—benefits all three, and it is distinctly to the advantage of the commercial interests of all three that they should have to deal with a Government which has a well established tradition of promoting commercial enterprise in every direction. I apply the same argument to the administration of Land Revenue and Irrigational Works. When I gave the name of Irrigational Settlement to Mr. Erskine's well deserved scheme of reform. I did so on purpose to indicate the close relation of Revenue and Public Works operations in this part of the Presidency. I do not think that Sind would benefit by the disestablishment of Bombay Revenue and Irrigation control. The troops in Sind continue to belong to the Bombay Army, and the experience obtained in Belgaum of severing Military and Civil Jurisdictions does not justify further experiments in that direction, but tends to show that the unit of both administrations should be identical, the Civil and military authorities co-operating on the basis of knowing and understanding each other's wants. I therefore urged strongly on H. E. the late Viceroy, that a change entailing such far reaching results not desired by the people of this province should not be carried out unless it was justified by the higest considerations of policy. The present Viceroy is by far too cautious, and sagacious a statesman to approach a big question of this kind without giving it very mature consider ation. Meanwhile it is most gratifying to us to receive from you and from all sections of the community in Sind such a distinct vote of confidence. I now approach gentlemen, another question which is of very pressing character, viz the construction of your railway. I approach it with a good conscience because on our part nothing has been left undone to expedite a prompt solution. Colonel Firebrace, Consulting Engineer for Railways, who thoroughly understands all the elements of the problem, has accompanied me on purpose to make if necessary, further investigation. It is however, a purely financial question, and if we had not recently been called upon to surrender to the Government of India a sum of 17½ lakhs I could to-day have turned the first sod of the Oomerkot line. But even as it is we shall do our utmost to gratify your wishes and to meet the contributions from local Funds, which have been so willingly placed at our disposal. The Bombay Government is fully alive to the fact that connection with Delhi is a vital question for Sind and Kurrachee, and we reserve any money which we can spend on railways for that line. Well gentlemen, the negotiations on that subject with the Government of India are in progress, and have almost reached the last stage, and there is nothing as far as I can see, except the financial prospect, to prevent the early commencement of the railway. Much depends upon the conditions which the Government of India will be prepared to give us with regard to rails and other plant for the line. If we can come to a satisfactory arrangement on that subject I think I shall be able to congratulate you—and I may say ourselves—upon this auspicious extension of your railway system. Mr. Pritchard has been most unremitting in his advocacy this time, and from Sir Charles Elliot I have obtained the most encouraging assurrance of his determined support. Now gentlemen, in connection with this subject I may allude to a grievence which you have been considerate enough to eliminate from your address. The postal arrangements of Kurrachee have not been lost sight of, and there have been constant communications between the Government of India and Bombay on the subject, and quite recently we have again urged on the Government of India the necessity for amelioration. Moreover circumstances with which I need not trouble you have brought under review the extreme desirability of a line of railway which could connect Tatta and Gungshai by way of Kutch and Kathiawar, with the B. B. and C. I. line, and we have asked the Government of India to have that line surveyed next winter. That line would equally benefit Sind and Kutch, and its strategical importance is self evident; by it your postal arrangements would at once be put on a satisfactory footing. Gentlemen the next question is one which like all questions connected with land revenue, is one of extreme delicacy. Dr. Pollen's report was received by Government in the month of September. The subject has received from my honorable colleagues the most careful consideration. It is a subject which is by no means easy and on which experts differ, which therefore is reserved for final disposal at Mahableshwar; the retirement of Government in the hills is favourable both to quality and quantity of work, and knotty questions lose nothing by being placed on the agenda of reserved Mahableshwar cares. A decision will soon follow having due regard to the rights and interats of all concerned. Mr. Pritchard has submitted to Government his views with regard to irrigation, and we are also in possession of those of the Superintending Engineer. I intend to give to this all important subject all the attention it so richly deserves at Mahableshwar. No reminder on your part was needed. Few subjects excite our interest to that degree, and we are well aware as you say that the time has come to consider which of the canals should be further extended, and how the fertilising agency of existing canals can be enhanced by improvements. The proper distribution of the irrigation grant is undoubtedly a matter of no small difficulty, but I cannot leave this subject without bearing witness to the good work done by the Irrigational Engineers in Sind. The importance of irrigation has been recognised by appointing a distinguished representative of the wet branch to be secretary of the P. W. D. The college will have its building grant at an early date. It is the earnest wish of Government to place any funds which it may happen to have at your disposal, although the list of claimants whose title deeds rest on former promises, is rather formidable. With regard to the Small Cause Court, I am not prepared to accept the view which you submit. A subordinate judge would have to deal with all the present Small Cause Court cases,—above Rs. 3,000 in the year—and a great number of cases now dealt with by the District Court, which a single Subordinate Judge could not possibly dispose of. I should like to ask you what amount of work in that case would be left to the District Judge. Is he to become a sinecurist? To your other criticism that Government should not reserve this appointment for Europeans, a sufficient answer has been quite recently given by the appointment of a Mussalman member of the Bombay Bar. With regard to the police, you are perhaps aware that the whole question of the efficiency of the police is under the consideration of the Government of India and the various Local Governments. If that enquiry should prove your contention it will of course lead to reform, but in the detection of the currency sweaters and the Kattiawar outlaws the Karrachee police displayed great skill and pluck to which on this occasion I wish to pay a well deserved tribute of praise. I do not think that the police authorities in Sind desire to recruit for the Police other than intelligent men who also have the requisite physical qualifications. I have now reached the last item of your programme. I am aware that considerable inconvenience is felt owing to the Collector's office and the Stamp and Registration offices being so far from the business quarter of the town, but there are more urgent needs which tax the resources of Government, and it is in this direction that the retrenchment policy must be mainly carried out so that there is no immediate prospect of a transfer however desirable it may be. Gentlemen, I must be allowed to say how deeply I regret the absence on this occasion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram Jethmal whose death has been a great loss to the Province.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS OF CABALISTIC WONDERS.

AFTER a short absence from Bombay Mr. Robert Jensen gave the first of a series of entertainments at the Novelty on Saturday evening, and the audience which assembled to give him welcome back, considering the powerful attraction in another quarter, showed that on his previous visit he had established himself as a favourite with the public. On Saturday, however, he had more opportunity and more time at his disposal for exhibiting his skill in slight of hand and as an illusionist. Indeed, upon his shoulders fell almost the whole weight of the entertainment, little items being only introduced to allow him some rest between each of his exhibitions, and to make the necessary preparations for them. Everybody knows now who Achmed Ali Bey is, and we are all acquainted with his "unique specialty," which he calls the "Black Art." It is a clever, interesting, and mystifying bit of conjuring, and has been improved upon and elaborated since last it was seen in Bombay. The Japanese juggling act by "Oko Mota" was something new, although he opened with a trick that is a favourite one with the Japanese making butterflies clipped from soft paper play over a fan. But it must be said Mr. Jensen's—or if he likes it better "Oko Mota's"—manipulation of the fan and butterflies was pretty and graceful. Then he surprised the spectators by tearing the paper up into tiny pieces, throwing them into the air, and producing from them long strings of coloured ribbon, from which in turn he piled up a pyramid of balls. Then he created some excitement by setting himself up as a target, allowing himself to be fired at, and catching in his hand a sharp pointed rod with which the rifle was loaded. The sensation of the evening, however, was Mr. Jensen's new act, "Electoria." It is entirely original, and outrivals all of Mr. Jensen's other illusionary feats. He brings on his lady assistant and sets her on a dais, makes some passes with his hands, and slowly she begins to ascend. Having risen a few feet in the air she stops, and Mr. Jensen, by the aid of different dresses and putting her into various poses represents a series of most effective and charming pictures. The Goddess of Wine and the Goddess of Liberty are two well conceived figures. The Dancing Gipsy is also very effective. As Winter the lady looked particularly charming; but the finest and most pretty of all were the Angel of Night, the Angel of Morning with harp in hand, and the Descension. A special feature of Mr. Jensen's preformances is his effective dressing of the stage for each separate exhibition and appropriate wardrobe. Mr. Albert Linton gave several selections on the pianoforte in an acceptable manner, and also played the incidental music during the exhibition of "wonders." He likewise showed his skill as a lightning sketch artist by painting a picture in oil, upside down, in sight of the audience in less than five minutes, for which he was loudly applauded. It is only necessary to add in conclusion that Mr. Jensen's stay is short, lasting only three nights.

"MARITANA" AT THE GAIETY.

A SHORT but successful run of "Olivette" was brought to a termination on Saturday evening, and to-night Mr. Stanley has announced that he will produce Wallace's charming ballad opera, "Maritana," with Miss Gracie Plaisted in the title *role* and Mr. Harding as Don Cæsar. "Maritana" abounds in the most charming of melodies from beginning to end, and it is not rash to predict that, while many new and more elaborate operas may be produced from time to time, "Maritana" will for ever remain evergreen. But, on the other hand, it is an opera which requires a capable company. It is not what is known as a one-part piece which one good leading actor or actress is sufficient to carry through. All the parts must be well filled, or else the result is not—to put it mildly—satisfactory. But such a company Mr. Stanley has, and in producing this opera there is no doubt he is playing a good card. Those who have seen Miss Plaisted could readily imagine how well the part of Maritana will sit upon her. She ought to make a charming little gipsy maid.

GENERAL WOLSELEY, with 200 men of the Rifle Brigade and some of the Norfolk Regiment, is expected to arrive at Bhadmo to-day. Three friendly tribes, fearing the rebels, offer through a Kachin missionary to co-operate with Government by preventing the retreat of the enemy eastwards into China. Should this offer be unwisely refused the whole expedition will be worse than useless, as the rebels will carry their cattle, food, and all valuables away at the first entrance of troops into the mountains; will destroy numbers of soldiers by ambuscades; embarrass their retirement from the hills, rebuild villages for less than Rs 500; extort taxes from the Burmese and Shan peasantry to pay for these expenses, and defy the British Government again.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I showed in my previous letter that the framers of the Indian Penal Code had considered the question from all sides, and, what is still more important, without any preconceived notions to mislead them. They accepted the doctrine that marriage confers upon the husband the right to the person of his wife. But when the custom of child-marriages was brought to their notice they observed, and rightly too, that in such cases precaution is generally taken by the natural guardians to prevent abuse, yet to punish occasional abuse they further proposed to add "the wife not being under ten years of age." In other words, acknowledging the principle of the English law, they put just as much limitation upon it as was necessary under the altered circumstances of the case to prevent abuse and positive harm. If our reformers now want the exception to be struck off, or, in other words, to extend the proviso, the burden of proving their case entirely rests upon them. It cannot be said that the parents or natural guardians have grown more careless since the time of the Commissioners. On the contrary, the occasional abuses, which the Commissioners feared, have been so few—almost none—as almost to justify the removal of the restriction which the Commissioners imposed on the English law. The analogy of the English Criminal Law Amendment Act, on which the writer of the pamphlet depends, has been shown to be illusive. Nor is there any serious positive evil to complain of. There is thus nothing left which entitles us to demand the repeal of the above exception to section 375, except its plausibility on ethical and hygienic grounds. On no other hypothesis can we account for the various proposals, which are contained in the opinions published, for raising the age of consent even to 14, 15, or 16 years, if not higher. These gentlemen hold, and I believe rightly, that the completion of marriage should be deferred until the girl is fully developed physically. But they have hazy ideas about the province of legislation and its efficacy when they want to import into law rules that properly belong to other departments. It is not the object of law to restrain individual liberty by prescribing hard and fast rules for every detail of life. "The penal law," as observed by Macaulay and his colleagues in their notes on the draft Penal Code, "must in general content itself with keeping men from doing positive harm, and must leave to public opinion and to the teachers of morality and religion the office of furnishing men with motives for doing positive good." Even our ancient law-givers understood and acted upon this principle. Thus, to take an instance in point, while our medical writers declare 16 and 25 to be the fit ages for the completion of marriage in the case of females and males respectively, the writers on the sacred law sanction completion at an earlier period. On many other occasions they have declared certain duties as recommendatory only. I admit that the line between positive harm and positive good is difficult to draw; but when it is once drawn, as in the present case, by the Commissioners themselves, the burden of showing that it was wrongly drawn rests on those that demand a change. It is, therefore, for Mr. Malabari and his friends to show that the present law is not sufficient to cope with actual positive evils, as was done by Mr. Stead in England in 1885. But I am afraid they have nothing of the kind to show, and in its absence mere hygienic grounds cannot influence the Legislature. I have shown that a girl of 12 in England has no protection against her husband except for bodily harm. In India, where she admittedly attains maturity two years earlier, a girl, though she may be married before 10, has, until that age, absolute protection against her husband. Between the age of 10 and 12 (as I shall presently show) the husband, according to the Indian law, is criminally responsible only if he causes bodily harm to his wife. Thus in both the countries the law, recognising as it does the right of the husband over his wife, makes sufficient provision to prevent positive bodily harm to her person. If anything more is now wanted our reformers must take upon themselves the responsibility of effecting it. But how many of them do it? How many—I am aware that I am asking a rather awkward question, but I am sorry I must do it—how many, I say, of those that have sent in fashionable opinions have endeavoured to act upon the recommendations they have made in the case of their own wards? I know I shall be told that the words may revolt, if an attempt of the kind be made. But I ask if it has been made, and if the wards have revolted in any case? If so, where and when? But I shall not press these personalities too far. I mean no offence to any one, and if I have given unknowingly, I beg to be excused. My only object in referring to these questions being nothing else than to show how we are trying to throw upon the Legislature the responsibility which we ought to undertake upon ourselves.

I have stated above that, according to the Penal Code a husband can be held guilty of causing bodily hurt even though there be consent. I must give authority for the statement, as the writer of the pamphlet seems to be under an impression that the husband in such cases is not guilty "at all." This view of the Indian law is, in my opinion, inaccurate. Section 90 of the Indian Penal Code lays down that "A consent is not such a consent as is intended by any section of this Code, * * * unless the contrary appears from the context, if the consent is given by a person who is under twelve years of age." The contrary does appear in section 375, and, therefore, for the purposes of that section alone, the age of consent must be supposed to be reduced to 10. In all other cases the general rule, viz., section 90, must hold. Although the age of consent is, therefore, reduced to 10 in the case of assault, for all other offences it must be taken to be twelve. It is illogical to argue that because it is 10 for a particular outrage, it cannot be higher for less serious offences. Thus a married girl under 12 cannot legally consent to causing bodily harm upon her; and as the husband, though he may have the right over his wife, has no right to inflict bodily harm upon her, I am of opinion that he can be convicted for causing bodily harm if he exercises his marital rights when the wife is under 12, even with her consent, and I see no reason why the same reasoning may not be applied even after that age, so long as there is the possibility of causing bodily harm. The inequalities pointed out in the pamphlet are thus deprived of all their "glare," "cry," and "shame." A girl of 12 has the same protection here as she has in England against her husband. There is a difference of two years, but this difference is admittedly warranted by the circumstances of this country, where, as observed by Mr. Mayne, "the Legislature seems to assume that they (the girls) come to maturity two years earlier than in Europe." I ask the writer of the pamphlet, who admits "that the age of consent may be fixed here two years earlier than in England," whether there is still any inequality left for him to go to the Legislature about?

I now come to the next question—the comparative law regarding the protection of girls against strangers. In this case I admit that there is some inequality in the two laws, though certainly not a

the age limits were thus lower by one year in one case and three years in the other. Let us, however, go a step behind, 38 and 39 Vic., ch. 94, ss. 3-4, amended and repealed ss. 51-52 of 24 and 25 Vic., ch. 100. According to this latter Statute the age limits were 10 in one case and between 10 and 12 in the other. In other words, 24 years previous to the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act the law in England regarding the protection of girls against strangers was the same as it is now in India. The exposures in the *Pall Mall Gazette* brought about the changes in England, and it is but natural to expect that those who wish to introduce the change here must show a similar cause. The writer of the pamphlet has vaguely stated that such a cause exists, but I am disposed to doubt if he seriously means to take his stand upon it. For though there may be no *Pall Mall Gazettes* among our vernacular journals, I can assure the writer that in our society there are nothing like the evils exposed in that journal. If Mr. Malabari and his friends must, however, agitate, let them confine themselves to the inequality that is real, though not a crying one, and demand the removal of only the fifth proviso to section 375, which relates to girls generally, and not of the last exception, which relates to husband and wife, and where there is no inequality. But I am afraid they would not care, and indeed there is nothing in it to care for, for the first if their case on the second point breaks down.

To sum up the analogy of the English law does not support the contention of the writer, and his assertion "that in three out of the four cases (pointed out by him) what is an offence in England—an offence punishable with penal servitude for life—is no offence in India," is thoroughly inaccurate and misleading. There is no case to go to the Legislature on the ground of alleged analogy or inequality. I do not mean that no reform is needed in our marriage customs. We want reform, but the responsibility of introducing it must be undertaken by the reformers themselves. The true analogy of the English law and social usage points in the same direction. The English law fixes the marriagable age for girls at 12, and yet, as I have stated above, we find that in actual practice society has made a great advance. They have practically outrun the law in England, while we want our law to run in advance of us! The law, as I have shown above, is practically the same in both the countries; and if it did not prevent the progress of the society in one country, I cannot see how it comes in our way and impedes our progress. It has done for us all it can by providing checks for positive harm; the rest must be done by ourselves. Let it be the endeavour, therefore, of our leaders to carry society forward by means of persuation and example, instead of forcing premature advancement upon it by means of legislation—advancement far beyond the moral sense that prevails amongst them. Let us then give up the foolish attempt to begin at the wrong end. The marriageable age may not be fixed by law for us, and *theoretically* both husband and wife may be sweet babes reposing in the cradles. Yet we find, if we can and will mark the signs of the time, that among the higher classes, where the evil is greatest, the marriageable ages of husband and wife are practically rising with the advance in public sentiment. What, therefore, is wanted at present is an honest endeavour to educate public opinion, instead of insidious attempts to effect reform by the short and simple method of legislative interference.—Yours, &c.,

April 4. LEX.

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, APRIL 4.

On Monday last the fine hall of the Rajaram College was crowded on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the students of the High School, which forms part of this institution. Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, who was accompanied by Captain Cates, Assistant Political Agent, and Mrs. Cates, was received by the Principal, Mr. C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M., and the Professors arrayed in their academical robes, was escorted to his chair as President of the ceremony. As the Principal was suffering from a severe cold, he requested the acting Vice-Principal, Mr. Paranjpe, B.A., to read the following report for him:—

Colonel Wodehouse, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is my pleasing duty to commence the proceedings to-day by reading a report on the working of this institution during the last year. Though it falls to me to write and read the report, I was at the head of the college for only half the year. On my transfer to Rajkote in in June Mr. James Oliver, from the Elphinstone College, acted as Principal till the middle of December. It would be out of place for me to praise Mr. Oliver, but as one who handed over to him and received back the responsible post of Principal, I may take this opportunity of thanking him publicly for the zeal and interest he showed in the welfare of every branch of this institution. I am sorry to say that our respected Vice-Principal, Mr. Wakharkar, was obliged by ill health to take 5 months' leave from the 5th of February. We hope that the thorough rest he is having will bring him back quite restored to health. During his absence Professor Paranjpe acts as vice-Principal, and Messrs. Modak, Kelkar, and Godbole are each temporarily promoted.

As usuual, I will speak separately of the 3 divisions of the institution:—

(I.) College consisting of previous and 1st B.A. classes. The following table shows the attendance and University results for the last four years:—

1st; B.A.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889
Nos. on roll	8	4	3	4	11
Nos. appeared	14	11	7	6	0
Nos. passed	7	3	5	4	0
P.E.					
Nos. on roll	39	17	19	20	40
Nos. appeared	41	25	15	20	0
Nos. passed	4	5	2	10	0
Total Nos. on roll of College on 31st of March	47	21	22	25	51

From this it will be seen that our B.A. class, though small, has done well, as it has always done, 4 out of 6 passing successfully through the University ordeal, and it is a pleasure to be able to say, at least, that the Previous Class, which for three years running did so poorly, has at last done satisfactorily, passing 50 per cent. (10 out of 20). The numbers now on the roll (51) are higher than they have ever been, so that we may hope that the college is entering on a period of renewed prosperity. Our present body of Undergraduates are a good set, nobody very brilliant among them, but there are several, who, I hope, will do credit to the college.

Of the 40 who make up the Previous Class—

30 came from our High School.
2 " " Ratnagiri High School.
2 " " London Mission S., Belgaum.
1 " " Kolhapur Mission School.
1 " " Satara High Schcol.
1 " " Miraj High School.
1 " " Sholapur High School.
1 " " Private tuition.
1 " " Bengal Presidency.

Of the ten students who passed the last Previous, 3, viz., Sovani, Kulkarni, and Marathe, have been awarded Alfred Scholarships in our B. A. class, and of the four who passed the 1st B. A., three have joined the Deccan College and one Wilson College, Kelkar, Chirmule, and Kale obtaining Alfred Scholarships. The total number of students passed in the University examinations by this college, since it was opened in 1880, is Previous 65 and 1st B. A. 30. Mr. Dodhalkar, B.A., who took his degree this year, has been awarded an Alfred Scholarship of Rs. 20 at the Grant Medical College. In future this medical scholarship will be awarded only to suitable Graduates, so that they may be eligible to proceed to the Degree of M.D. The High School has a larger number on the rolls, viz., 448, than in any previous year, and this too in spite of the competition of the private English school and the mission school with lower rates of fees. It may be interesting to notice the beneficial influence which the establishment of a college here has had on the High School. The original of the latter was an English school, opened in 1851, when there were 71 pupils. In 1874 it was established in this fine building as the Rajaram High School with 200 boys. In 1880, when it contained 293 boys, the college was super-added with a Previous Class. In 1883 it further developed with the 1st B. A. Class, and now the High School has, as already stated, 448 boys. This total is made up of 275 boys belonging to the Kolhapur State, 29 to the Southern Maratha Country, and 144 to British districts. The following table shows the attendance for the last five years:—

Attendance.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average number ...	388	417	424	424	425
" daily attendance.	349	380	373	366	377
Nos. on 31st March.	411	432	441	426	448

The following table shows the amount derived by fees from the three different departments:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1888-89.
Sardars.....	4,650	3,460	2,100	4,650	2,850
College	2,325	1,362	825	1,044	1,785
High School	6,052	7,003	7,336	7,419	7,757

We sent up 46 candidates for the last matriculation and 29 passed. This is a larger number than in any previous year and an excellent percentage of success when compared with the other schools of the Presidency. The following table shows the results for the last five years:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Nos. sent up.....	40	31	29	29	46
Nos. passed	25	21	12	21	29

Jogalekar, who stood 16th on the whole list, gained the Sir J. Legrand Jacob Scholarship, which has been gained every year, since it was founded in 1882, by one of our pupils. He has also been awarded an Alfred Scholarship in our Previous Class, along with Marathe, Narayanrao Ghorpade, Chief of Inchalkaranji (honorary), Alurkar, and Joshi.

Up to this time this High School has turned out 290 matriculates, and it can boast of the following honours as gained by its old students:—

2 M. A., 17 LL.B., 2 L.M. and S., 49 B. A.,

V.S. Apte, M. A., Bhau Daji prizeman 1877. Bhagvandas Purushotumdas Scholar 1879, Fellow, Deccan College. G. B. Joshi, B.A. (Manockji Limji Gold Medalist, 1883); K.G. Ajarekar, B.A., LL.B., Hughling's prizeman, 1880, Fellow, Elphinstone College); N.D. Banahatti, B.A. (Vinayekrao J. Shankarshet Scholar); R.N. Apte, M.A. (Fellow, Elphinstone College); G.K. Sovani, B.A., LL.B. (Narayan Vasudeo Scholar, 1884); V. G. Bijapurkar, (B.A., Bhau Daji prizeman, 1886, Fellow, Deccan College); K. D. Dodhalkar, B.A., Narayan Vasudeo Scholar, 1888, Last, but not least, we have Mr. K. G. Deshpande, B.A., who has just been elected Government of India scholar with a stipend of £200 a year for 3 years to Oxford or Cambridge. He passed first in the matriculation of 1885, and we shall watch his future career with hopeful interest.

The Educational Inspector, S. D., held his examination of the school, as usual, at the end of the year. The results are shown in the following table:—

Standard.	No. of boys examined.	No. passed in 1st Hd.	2nd Hd.	3rd Hd.	4th Hd.	Passed in all heads.	Percentage.
VI	50	45	33	31	36	24	48
V	82	48	47	50	41	34	41·4
IV	81	74	50	72	40	36	44·4
III	50	39	38	32	39	28	56
II	42	40	36	36	37	33	78·5
I	5	4	4	3	5	3	60
Total ...	310	250	216	227	201	158	...

The results on the whole are fair, but we shall strive to make them better this year.

A new departure is being inaugurated by the institution of the University School Final Examination, which is intended to take the place of the matriculation, as the goal of the ordinary school education, and the test for eligibility to certain grades of the Government service. As yet the boys and their parents do not seem to understand the change that has been made, though we have made the necessary arrangements for preparing boys for the new examination by setting apart in each of Standards VI. and V one division for boys having this examination in view. At the present the numbers are only 48 altogether. I trust that in time more boys will see the utility of this course, and only those who intend to proceed through the University will work for matriculation. The latter axamination, I have no doubt, will ere long be abolished, and the colleges allowed to matriculate their own Undergraduates, as at Oxford and Cambridge. Amongst the subjects recognised by the University School Final Examination, one, namely, drawing, has been regularly taught here for several years and very fair amount of success has been achieved. At present the total number of boys learning drawing is 184. Last year 43 appeared for the 1st grade 8 and passed in all heads and obtained certificates and 5 were awarded prizes for excellence and 14 appeared for the 2nd grade, when 2 obtained certificates and 4 obtained prizes.

Another subject encouraged by the University School Final examination, *viz.*, agriculture, we have just become fully equipped for teaching. Only last week we took over the plot of ground which is to be our model farm. But during the last year chemistry and book-work has been regularly taught by Mr. Marathe, an old pupil of this school, who obtained with credit the diploma of the Madras College of Agriculture. In January last he sent up 17 candidates for the 1st grade in agriculture, but the results have not yet been made known from the Poona College of Science.

At present 104 boys are studying this subject in V and VI Standards; but of these only 6 have expressed their intention of going in for the University School Final Examination. Our thanks are due to the Council of Administration for their liberality in providing the farm and necessary implements, as well as the sum of more than Rs. 50 per mensem for cost of seed, labour, maintenance, &c. We hope that the result will be to turn out some young men enabled by the latest theoretical and practical knowledge to help forward and improve the agriculture of this State. We pride ourselves here on our physical education. Gymnastic, form a regular part of the school course. Each class is taught in the gymnasium half an hour at a time on four days a week and examined at the end of the year. A few days ago the excellent display of exercises given by 10 of the boys showed that Mr. Buttonji has not lost his skill as an instructor. In the cricket season a large number of the boys may be seen enjoying that noble game, and this is very creditable to their energy, for they have to go a long way to find a suitable maidan. I sincerely hope that next year we may be able to say we have a playground, for I have just recalled to the mind of Mr. Meherjibhai the earnest request for a play-ground, which I made several years ago, and which, he thinks, might now be granted. I can assure him and the other State authorities that the effects would be most beneficial on the youth of this city.

The annual picnic to Prayag was held, as usual, in January, when some of the students competed in essays, speeches, drawing, &c., for prizes given by the Chiefs, Divan, Chief Judge, and other kind donors. Our reading-room, supplied with a fair number of English and Vernacular papers and magazines, is open to all the standards. I should have mentioned before that the undergraduates have a debating club, managed entirely by themselves, where they discuss such subjects as conversation, moderation, morality, education, Hindu society, &c. The college library, consisting principally of useful books of reference and standard works, was increased by 150 volumes during the year at a cost of Rs. 360. The total number of volumess is now just under 3,000.

The Sardars.—Though they are still few in number, viz., 7 only, I have the pleasure to give an excellent report of them. The three in the senior class, Aba Saheb of Vishalgad, Baba Saheb of Inchalkaranji, and Appa Saheb Sarlaskar, all passed the matriculation examination. Baba Saheb, who stood 66th on the University list with 349 marks, came third among our candidates, and therefore gains an Alfred Scholarship. He contents himself with the honorary distinction, and passes on the stipend to a student lower on the list. The place gained by Baba Saheb is very creditable to him. He is the youngest of these three, being only 18, and has made marked progress during the year. The two others, also, have made satisfactory progress, as their success in the University test shows. The conduct of all three has been everything that we could wish. They are industrious students and straightforward gentlemen. They do not neglect games and manly exercises. Sarlaskar shows real skill at tent-pegging and tilting, and all three are good at tennis. The latter is now regularly studying in our Previous Class, where we shall watch his progress hopefully, for he is the first Maratha Sardar who has shown any ambition to study for a University degree. I may mention here that another old student of our Sardars' class, Rajopadhye, passed the last Previous, and is now in our 1st B.A. Class. The Chiefs of Inchalkaranji and Vishalgad, though they are not preparing for the University examination, as they have learnt no classical language, are, however, going on with higher education. They attend the lectures in English, History, and Logic of the Previous Class, and are taught separately in English, Political Economy and Law. They show by their eager habits of study that they are desirous of fitting themselves for the responsible duties that will hereafter devolve on them as rulers of States. Of the 4 Junior Sardars, the Chiefs of Ramdurg, Miraj, and Himmut Bahadur are studying together. The Jahagirdar of Heblikar joins them in certain subjects. But he is taught separately English and Canarese. In the last annual examination the first three passed in all heads. Heblikar failed only in History and Geography. All are making fair progress, both with their books and with their riding. They enjoyed good health throughout the year. I wish all the Collectors of the Southern and Central Divisions would come and see them, and be induced thereby, as I am sure they would be, to send us more of their wards. The cost for each boy can be kept under Rs. 200 a month. Before concluding this report, I must allude with regret to the loss by death of a former head-master of this High School, Mr. M. M. Kunte, who was promoted from Kolhapur to the head mastership of the High School at Poona, where he was at the time of his death. In conclusion I beg to express my thanks to the Vice-Principal, the Professors, and masters for the zeal with which they have worked during the year. The work of many of them is not confined to the class room. Professor Paranjpe is an ardent encourager of the Jains, and takes great interest in farming and athletic exercises. Professor Modak works hard to popularise science among the citizens of Kolhapur, and Professor Kelkar gives up leisure time to teach photograghy and astronomy. I think, therefore, we may claim without boasting that we are trying to make this college a centre of culture in this State.

The dais was then occupied by the reciters, who gave various well selected pieces in English, such as "A Scene from Scott's 'Talisman,'" "Hohenlindon," and several amusing dialogues from the Royal Readers by the younger boys. Colonel Wodehouse, after distributing the prizes to the happy winners, who were well cheered by their school-fellows, said:—

Long before I was fortunate enough to come to Kolhapur I had heard of this school; and I confess it always seemed somewhat of a puzzle to me as to whether it was a college for young Chiefs or a college for the public generally or a High School. Like everything else, it is simple enough when you know it, and I find it is a very excellent institution, consisting of three parts, one being a High School, teaching, like other High Schools, for matriculation; the second, a separate class for young Chiefs, called the Sardars' class; and the third, the Rajaram College, consisting of Previous and B.A. classes. All are accommodated in this very handsome and commodious building. According to the interesting report which my friend, Mr. Candy, the Principal, has just read, each of the three branches has done excellently well during the past year. Four out of six of the B. A. class passing the University test is capital, and 29 passing out of 46 sent up for matriculation is an average any school might be proud of, and the results must have been specially gratifying to Mr. Oliver, who, as Mr. Candy has pointed out, was in charge of the office of Principal during a considerable part of the year. To his hard work, kindly attention and encouragement may also to a large extent be ascribed the fact that three members of the Sardars' class were amongst the fortunate 29. I am glad to see that they are continuing their studies, thus setting a good example to others. I have heard instances of young men who have succeeded in this examination considering themselves fully equipped for the race of life, and quite ready and self-confident enough to edit a newspaper, warmly criticising the acts of Viceroys and Governors, to superintend a police force, to manage a State, or to do the work of a translator. I hope none of you boys who are listening to me can plead guilty to such self-confidence. Continue your studies, and you should be better and more useful men in your future careers. To enable you to do this the Kolhapur State has provided every convenience at very moderate fees. It is for you to avail yourselves of them. The new agricultural class should, I think, be productive of much benefit, and it is pleasing to learn that so many are joining it. Native agriculture is by no means to be sneered at in its present form; an old Maratha patel knows very well what he is about, and is the last man in the world to experimentalize rashly. To move him you must make him very clearly see the reason of things, and some of you may be in a position thus to use your argumentative powers with some effect. Above all, you can persuade him to keep his village clean and carry out rudimentary details of sanitation and regular vaccination. Here in Kolhapur you will have opportunities of seeing what is or is not likely to succeed, and, long after you have left us, I hope you will from time to time return to look at what is being done. Mr. Candy has read us a list of honours gained by the school and college, a creditable list, and one which must be gratifying to himself who for so many years has been at its head. If I may make a suggestion, I would like to see these successes annually printed up on boards placed on the school walls, as is the practice in large schools in England. This would be agreeable to those who have been successful and an incentive to others to do likewise. I am sure the Diwan Saheb, a very well educated man himself, always anxious to do what he can to encourage education, will gladly find the funds which will be required, even though his next year's budget may have already been made up. We consider it a compliment that Mr. Deshpande, a Kolhapur student, should have been selected by the University for the Government of India Scholarship of £200 a year for three years at Cambridge or Oxford. It is a very handsome one, and to show their appreciation of the honour, and that Mr. Deshpande may not be troubled by sordid money cares while prosecuting his studies, the Council of Administration have supplemented it with a grant of Rs. 3,000. I was glad to accord my consent to this, as I know how expensive living is in England, and the number of things a student is expected and must perforce subscribe to. Still Mr. Deshpande may consider himself extremely fortunate. All join in wishing him academical honours, a pleasant three years, and a happy return to his native country. It has given me much pleasure to preside on this occasion, and I thank you all cordially for your attendance. (Cheers.)

The Diwan of Kolhapur, Mr. Meherjibai, C.I.E., then ascended the dais and said:—

We have just heard Mr. Candy's report and the excellent speech made by our worthy Political Agent, from which we have seen that, as regards this institution, the results of the several examinations held by the University of Bombay have been, on the whole, very satisfactory. The most noticeable feature of the year's working is the passing of all the three senior Sardars in the matriculation examination—a fact that reflects great credit both on the teaching staff and the Sardars themselves. The intention of these Sardars (who are all grown up) to prosecute their studies further is most praiseworthy, and there can be no doubt that the education which they are receiving as well as the knowledge they will acquire hereafter will be beneficial not only to themselves, but also to the people who will be placed under their charge. Kolhapur has always taken a great deal of interest in education, primary as well as higher, and the magnificent building in which we are now assembled is a living monument of the very great interest which the late Colonel Anderson took in all matters educational. (Cheers.) His noble example has been scrupulously followed by the successive Political Agents who have come after him and also by the Council of Regency. We have also seen from Mr. Candy's report how, from a small beginning, this institution has grown to its present state, and that the number of students in the High School is increasing year by year. As a portion of the building which was originally intended for the High School only has since been occupied by the college and the Sardars' class, we are now required to find accommodation for some of the classes of the High School in other buildings, which, I may say, are hardly suitable for the purpose. The question, therefore, arises whether the time has not now come when this institution should be definitely separated off from the High School, and at the same time be raised to the status of a full grade college. This important question has engaged the attention of the Council of Administration for some time past; but I am sorry to say that owing to other urgent and more pressing demands on the State finances, especially the heavy outlay on the Kolhapur State Railway, which is now under construction, the Kolhapur Darbar is unable at present (and will be so for some time to come) to undertake the scheme single-handed. But this object will not be difficult to accomplish if only the Southern Maratha Country Chiefs will come forward to co-operate with Kolhapur in this matter. The necessity for a full-grade college for the Southern Maratha Country is established beyond a doubt; and as Mr. Candy's report has shewn us that a great proportion of the students receiving education in this institution are from the Southern Maratha Country States, it is only fair, therefore, that the Southern Maratha Country Chiefs should come forward to bear their portion of the cost necessary for the maintenance of such a college. (Hear, hear.) I might be allowed to suggest that the management of this proposed college (thus to be separated) should be entrusted to a board consisting of representatives of the several States with the Political Agent as President. I earnestly hope that Colonel Wodehouse will take up the matter and give it such consideration as its importance may deserve. Now to revert to the proposition which I intend to place before you, I beg to propose a vote of thanks to Colonel Wodehouse for having thus kindly presided at this interesting ceremony and for having given away the prizes. It must be a sincere encouragement to the students to receive their prizes, won by hard study and application, from the hand of an officer who is well known as a true friend of education.

Principal Candy said he cordially seconded the proposition, and called on the students to show their thanks by giving three cheers, which were given with a will, and followed by more for the ladies and for the Principal himself. Thus closed a very pleasing ceremony. There is no doubt that the proposal of the Diwan to separate the college as a first grade one is very popular. It would certainly be a boon to many students who are capable of profiting by higher education, but who are prevented by the heavy cost of living in Bombay or Poona, whereas in Kolhapur the expenses of a student are only half the amount. No doubt the Political Agent will be able to enlist the sympathies of the Southern Maratha Country Chiefs in such a good cause.

SAWLAPAW, the Karenni Chief, has sent in over 300 muskets, and it is believed that the first lakh of the fine inflicted upon him will be paid soon.

OPENING OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE FEMALE DISPENSARY AT AHMEDABAD.

At the invitation of the Committee of the Victoria Jubilee Female Dispensary, of which the Collector, Mr. H. E. M. James, is President, a large gathering of the principal inhabitants of Ahmedabad was held at the dispensary building, last week. There were present Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. James, Mr. Doig, Dr. Robb, Sheth Manibhai Premabhai, Sarabhai Maganbhai, Becherdas Ambaidas, C.S.I., Rao Bahadur Runchorelal Chotalal, C.I.E., Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Dastur Pheroze Kooshang, and others. Rao Bahadur Runchorelal opened the proceedings by observing that thinking that a small hospital for women and children under a lady-doctor will be a useful institution in Ahmedabad, I took the liberty to address a letter to the Collector of Ahmedabad, dated 26th February 1885, expressing my willingness to pay a sum of Rs. 20,000 for building a small hospital for the purpose, together with quarters for the lady-doctor, provided Government undertook the charge of the institution and appointed a duly qualified lady-doctor. The Collector, Mr Reid, and the Commissioner, N. D., Mr. Sheppard, were pleased to support the proposal, and when I saw Sir James Fergusson, the Governor, at Bombay, he expressed his approval of the scheme, and I was led to hope that Government would encourage the proposal; but in consequence of the financial pressure, Government said in their Resolution dated 16th May 1885 that Government is not *now* in a position to undertake the maintenance of the proposed hospital. The subject was accordingly allowed to drop. About September 1885, the scheme about Lady Dufferin's Fund for the medical aid to women of India was started, and I therefore thought it proper to renew my proposal again. Some time after this Lord and Lady Reay visited Ahmedabad on their way to Delhi, and Lady Reay was pleased to express her wish to see me in Bombay in connection with the proposal for this Female Hospital. I accordingly went to Bombay and saw her Ladyship and expressed my desire to pay half the salary of the lady-doctor for four years in addition to my former offer of Rs. 20,000 for the building. This offer having been officially submitted through the Collector, Government, in their Resolution dated 5th April 1886, desired the Public Works Department to prepare a plan and estimate of the building, and requested the Collector to report whether with a grant-in-aid from Government the Ahmedabad Municipality will be prepared to take over the management of the dispensary, and if this was not practicable what contribution from the Municipal and Local Fund will be forthcoming. Major Osborn, the Executive Engineer, accordingly prepared a plan and estimate of the building. In reply to the reference made to the Municipality, they refused to undertake the management, but offered to pay a grant of Rs. 600 per annum for the maintenance of the institution. The estimate prepared by the Surgeon-General for the maintenance of the institution was about Rs. 5,600 per annum, and Government did not see their way to undertake the management (vide Government Resolution dated 8th September 1886). I, in consultation with Mr. Sheppard, who takes a kind interest in this matter, modified the Surgeon-General's estimate to Rs. 4,200 per annum by reducing the number of in-door patients to eight, and submitted a scheme for the consideration of Government. Mr. Reid was pleased to write to Government that if the Government would be pleased to grant Rs. 2,000 per annum the dispensary can be started, and proposed to lay the foundation-stone of the building as a "Victoria Jubilee Dispensary" on the 20th June 1887, the real date of Her Majesty's accession to the throne. Government in their Resolution dated 4th June 1887 were pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum, and accordingly the foundation-stone of this building was duly laid on the 21st June 1887 by Mrs. Reid with due ceremony before a crowded meeting at this place. The foundation-stone was laid in anticipation of the sanction of Government for the free grant of the land required, and although the Government of Bombay saw no objection to grant the land, the Government of India took objection that the land should be given on the condition that the Municipality undertook to maintain the institution efficiently. The question was again brought before the Municipality, who still refused to undertake the responsibility of maintaining the institution, but merely promised to pay Rs. 600 at present and Rs. 1,200 after four years, when the term of my paying half the salary of the lady-doctor expires. As the Municipality declined to guarantee the efficient maintenance of the institution, and as Government were not prepared to take the responsibility of paying more than Rs. 2,000 per annum, the project was likely to fall through after having had the foundation stone laid in, and I was therefore induced to offer my guarantee for the maintenance of the institution on certain conditions, viz, that Government should pay Rs. 2,000 per annum; that the Municipality should pay Rs. 1,200 per annum; that the Local Fund pay Rs. 300 per annum; that the interest derived from the Jubilee Fund of Rs. 15,000 should be paid for the maintenance of this institution; that the salary of the lady-doctor should not exceed the sum estimated by the Surgeon-General without my consent; that the number of beds should not exceed eight, as already proposed, without my consent. Our able Collector, Mr. James, and our kind-hearted Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard, kindly supported this proposal, and Government were pleased to accept my guarantee, and allowed me to proceed with the building. This final sanction of Government was received at the end of the last season, and the work was taken in hand after the rains and the buildings were got ready in about 6 months' time. The people of Ahmedabad are under great obligation to Messrs. Sheppard, Reid, and James for the very kind interest they have taken concerning this institution. To Lord and Lady Reay our best thanks are due for the personal interest they have always taken about this undertaking. My best thanks are due to Mr. Doig for the visits and superintendence while the building was in progress, and I am much obliged to Mr. Dayabhoy, the Municipal Secretary, for his constant attention and supervision about the work. Our Committee is under great obligation to our worthy Chairman, Mr. James, for his great exertions to secure a competent lady-doctor. In fact the early accomplishment of this useful institution is greatly due to the great trouble and noble interest Mr. James has always taken. To you, Mrs. Sheppard, I cannot adequately convey my gratitude for the trouble you have taken to come from a long distance to perform the opening ceremonies of this institution. I fully know how heartily you have assisted in this work, and the philanthropic interest you have always taken for the welfare of the people of this country is so universally acknowledged, that it is unnecessary for me to say any more on the subject. We pray you and Mr. Sheppard may enjoy, with the blessings of God, long life and perfect health and happiness in your native country, where shortly you propose to go. It is a matter of great gratification to me that you, Mrs. Sheppard, have graciously been pleased to preside at this meeting, and I therefore beg to request the favor of your opening this institution, about which you have always taken a warm interest.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor spoke as follows: Mrs. Sheppard, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In the note which our Collector was so good as to send me this morning he said:—"We want a speaker who is not an official, so I trust you will kindly oblige us," and it is in response to this invitation that I now rise with pleasure to give expression to the hearty appreciation of the present undertaking felt by the non-official public. Government have already done very much to indicate their cordial sympathy with the good work which is to-day inaugurated, and by their practical assistance have given yet another proof of their deep desire for the welfare of the peoples entrusted to their charge. But permit me to assure this meeting that those too who happen to stand in no official connexion with Government are equally rejoiced at the auspicious occasion which has brought us together to-day. All true friends of the people, all well-wishers of this country, unite in heartfelt gratitude that the hospital and dispensary for women in this country is now no longer a hope alone, but a fact accomplished. After several months, during which all the necessary preliminaries have been most satisfactorily settled, and during which these buildings have been in process of construction, we to-day see the consummation of many hopes and many plans, and in the name of a grateful public I beg to tender our most hearty congratulations to the esteemed donor whose munificence finds its fruition in the hospital and dispensary opened to-day. I cannot help regarding every hospital with a feeling very much akin to reverence, for is not a hospital when efficiently conducted a shrine, be it church or be it temple, dedicated to that highest form of piety and practical benevolence? And I am persuaded each one of us here will unite in a silent prayer to the Great Giver of every good that this hospital and this dispensary may be blessed by Him for the alleviation of disease and suffering and the abundant relief of pain. You will grant me your kind indulgence when I mention that an opinion has long prevailed that the Hindus as a class are not so regardful of the need of the gentler sex as one might well wish them to be. Only the other day I was reading an old geography which, while omitting all reference to Ahmedabad, does mention Surat, and this is what it says of that city:—"Surat has a hospital for sick and maimed *animals* but no establishment of the kind for the human species." Well, ladies and gentlemen, that geography you may be sure is not recognized as a text book by our Educational Inspector, but—and this is the point I wish to emphasize—not only that book, but the times of which it treats are now out of date. A ceremony like the present, and the buildings midst which we now stand, afford sufficient evidence that not men only but women also are on the eve of receiving a just recognition of their true status, and you will let me add that in proportion as the position of the women of India is ameliorated, in proportion as their education is advanced and their rightful aspirations are fulfilled, in that proportion will the bond of union between the various races in this diversified country grow stronger and more abiding. A step, and not a small one, is to-day taken whereby we feel our elves drawn closer together in a good work that appeals to us all alike, and for this substantial progress we are indebted largely to the bounty of Mr. Runchorelal, who now adds this to his many other civil benefactions. If we enquire as to the position to which Hindu women are relegated, I venture to suggest that the answer can be best supplied, not by quotations from the Shastras, nor by elaborate reasonings, but by simply pointing to this hospital and dispensary as endowed by a Hindu gentleman. One single work of this kind outweighs a thousand arguments, and, ladies and gentlemen, we think ourselves happy in that this hospital is to bear the name of that exalted and illustrious lady whose Jubilee as England's Queen and India's Queen-Empress was lately celebrated. It is no secret that in all works of charity and love our noble Queen takes the very deepest interest. Time would fail me to tell of the many visits she has paid to the homes of the sick on her own estates and how she has entered the cottages of the humblest and the poorest, bringing with her the consolations not only of a queenly but of a motherly heart, of this Royal example we have all seen a bright reflection in the lady whose kindness and true benevolence have prompted her to initiate and carry on with untiring energy many a noble work for the public good. The lady (need I say?) who has so kindly consented to preside at our present meeting, at no slight inconvenience to herself, has come amongst us, for, as we regretfully believe, the last time, and I beg merely to say in parting from her that long after she has left the shores of this country we shall remember her with most respectful devotion, and shall frequently recall to mind the present function because it was graced by her presence.

Rao Saheb Muhipatram, who spoke in Gujrati, said the occasion that has brought us all together here to-day is a great event in the history of Ahmedabad. Before the great movement was inaugurated by that noble lady, the Countess of Dufferin, to afford medical relief to the women of India, a generous heart in this city had conceived the idea of establishing a hospital for women conducted by a lady-doctor, as we learnt just now from the short history of the institution given by its founder, Mr. Runchorelal. But the happy idea was not to be confined to Ahmedabad. The tears of millions of suffering women, imprisoned in zenanas and of women, though not confined in secluded parts of palaces and houses, yet little cared for by the stronger sex, were dried up by the sun and carried away by the wind to England. Reduced to the liquid form again by the cooling sea breeze they fell at the foot of the throne of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. They moved her merciful heart, and she took up the cause of the helpless women. It is stated in the first annual report of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund that the movement "may be said to owe its existence to the direct initiative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, who personally commended the matter to the care of the Countess of Dufferin when Her Excellency before her departure for India took leave of Her Majesty." Mr. Muhipatram then described the benevolent objects of the Association founded by Lady Dufferin, and said that the movement, confirming his own ideas, must have given great satisfaction to the charitable mind of Mr. Runchorelal, the founder of this "Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women and Children." This was not the first charitable institution founded by him. There yonder we see the "Runchorelal Dispensary" affording medical aid to thousands of people of all classes every year. Ahmedabad has produced a number of noble-hearted men who felt that their fellow-citizens had a claim over the wealth which God had given them. The Hutesing and Premabhai Hospital, the Hemabhai Institute, the Becherdas Dispensary, the Apparao Bholanath Library, the Mahalaxmi Female Training College, &c., attest the truth of this assertion. There is ample room yet for more charitable institutions in Ahmedabad. The establishment of a veterinary hospital for curing sick animals has been sanctioned by Government, and a grant of Rs. 400 a year has been given for its expenses, to which amount the Pinjrapole committee have added Rs. 300, the Local Fund and Municipal Boards Rs. 200 each. The hospital will be shortly opened in a hired place, but it ought to have a building of its own, and it is hoped that some rich and kind-hearted man will provide the same. A literary institute for women about to be started here in Ahmedabad is another noble object of charity which any noble soul may take up and to which liberal-minded men and women can give support. These and others should engage the attention of charitable persons who have means more than for their reasonable wants. There are many such persons in Ahmedabad, but unfortunately do not know what real charity is. Here is an illustration: Mr. Runchorelal has built this hospital at a cost of some twenty thousand rupees, where suffering women and children will receive medical relief, while another rich man is going to feed some thousands of men at the risk of making many of them sick and tempting cholera to seize and carry away some. The charity of Mr. Runchorelal will be remembered and do good for hundreds of years, while the other man will be talked of for a few days and forgotten and if unluckily any persons die by the effect of the feast, the tears of theirs relations will fall upon his head as a terrible curse. Many more instances of misplaced charity can be given. The speaker pointed out the need of hospitals for women conducted by lady-doctors, and traced the sufferings and deaths of many of them owing to the ignorance, unskilfulness, and dishonesty of midwives, and want of trained nurses and lady-doctors to help them. He asked the native gentlemen present to recommend their female relatives to take advantage of the new hospital and to patronise the lady-doctor who has been placed in charge of it. There was a branch of Lady Dufferin Fund in Ahmedabad called Lady Reay's Fund. This fund, he said, can be utilized now in training nurses and midwives at the hospital and the Municipal, and Local Boards can very usefully spend money in the same direction. In conclusion he invoked God to bless Mr. Runchorelal, and prayed that he may live long to see the fruits of his noble charity and that his children may follow the good example set by him.

Mr. James said that after Mr. Muhipatram's eloquent and exhaustive speech he would not trouble the assembly with a dissertation on the merits of institutions like the dispensary. He thought all would consider it a specially favourable agency that it should have been opened by Mrs. Sheppard. Apart entirely from the high position occupied by Mr. Sheppard, both Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard had been known for so many years both in Ahmedabad and Gujarat generally, as untiring workers for the good of that Province. Mrs. Sheppard too had always been a special friend to natives of her own sex, and had done a very great deal to break down those social barriers which existed between them and Europeans, arising from caste prejudice or religion; and only recently, at her instance, a branch of the well-known National Indian Association had been opened in Ahmedabad by Mrs. Aston, and that Mrs. Sheppard had for many years taken a particular interest in hospitals for the relief of the sick. Here was no new-born dilettante interest following the fashion of the day, but a real unostentatious practical interest displayed long before the Countess of Dufferin had initiated her great movement, and at Poona and in other places as well many a poor sick person had had reason to bless her for her ministrations, for the benefit of trained nurses whom she had been instrumental in bringing out to India. In mentioning Mrs. Sheppard's name one could not help recalling a beautiful, if hackneyed, quotation familiar to them all:—

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Iago, 1,550 tons, Captain F W Ouston, sailed on Saturday last for Odessa, via Canal, with a general cargo.

THE s s Knight of St John, 2,248 tons, Captain J P Bevis, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Cardiff, with a cargo of coals.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 539 tons, Captain T W Lowins, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Marmagao, with a general cargo.

THE s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F I Raffin, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jedda, with a general cargo, and 119 cases opium and 33 deck passengers

THE s s Calder, 400 tons Captain J F Cronan, arrived in harbour from Busreh, with a general cargo, 16 cases opium, and 3 deck passengers, 1 native officer, and 30 rank and file.

THE s s Atrato, 2,055 tons, Captain J R Gordon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Middlesbro' Master Sidney Gordon, and Miss F Gordon as cabin passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 938 tons, Captain F W Frohawk, sailed yesterday, for Rutnagherry, Vingoria, and Mormugoa, &c., with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Amphitrite, 2,486 tons, Captain L Lemesich, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from China, with a general cargo and a few saloon passengers.

THE s s Bothwell Castle, 1,653 tons, Captain R J C Tod, arrived in harbour on Sunday afternoon from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Ross as cabin passengers from Kurrachee.

THE s s Maple Branch, 1,735 tons, Captain A Riston, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Newcastle, with a cargo of 3,052 tons of coal. She is consigned to Messrs J Mackintosh and Company.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain G L Stephenson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritius, with a cargo of 30,168 bags of sugar and 5 casks of rum, sundry cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE s s County of York 1,477 tons, Captain R Wylie, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg via Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev and Mrs Bruere and infant, and Mrs Wylie and Master R Wylie.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,932 tons, Captain H P Jones, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers. On her way she met the s s Amphitrite, and towed her into the harbour, the latter vessel being in a distressed condition.

THE Clan Line ss Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E Worfolk, sailed on Saturday last for London via Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Chetam and 3 children, Captain and Mr Godley, and 1 child, Mrs R Roetting, Mr G D Burne, Miss Bottanley, Mrs Stravach and 5 children, Mr W E Shepherd, Mr C E Kent, Mrs Salmon, and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain G F Simpson, sails after the arrival of the English mails for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers :—Mr H A Abdoola Canji, for Tinga ; Mr Syed Ebram and son, for Falia ; Mr Abdoola Jailal, Mr and Mrs Hakim, Lt W M Cabitt, and Mr James Slight, for Kurrachee ; Miss Mafuzalli and 3 others, Mr E A Jailal and two boys and Mr Md Yusuf, for Bussora ; Mr Faroz and a boy, for Linga ; Mr Pherozshah Rustamji Mehta, and Mr and Mrs Chilts, for Kurrachee ; and besides these 65 deck passengers, all adults.

THE City Line steamer City of Edinburgh is lying off the Apollo Bunder, and passengers are requested to be on board not later than four o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. The following is the list of passengers :—Major F H Forjett, Surgeon-Major Goldsmith, Mrs Goldsmith and infant, Mr W D Woollam, Mr, Woollam, junior, Mrs. Woollam, Miss Woollam, Mrs Williams, Miss Gardner, Mr Smeaton, Mrs Smeaton 2 children and infant, Mr F L Edwards, Mrs Edwards, two Master Edwards, Mrs Newburg and infant, Mrs Booth, Mr and Mrs Hall, child and infant, Mrs W G Mayhew, Miss Alce Mayhew, Mrs Dickinson, Mrs and Miss Hilson, Mrs Izat and 2 children and infant.

H. M.'S I. M. S. TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H M's Troopship Malabar, Captain A Fanshawe, left Bombay on Saturday evening, at 4 o'clock.

H. M.'S I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

H M's Troopship Dalhousie arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Kurrachee, with H E the Governor and suite. Besides His Excellency the Dalhousie brought a few details to be attached to the Colaba Depot pending despatch to Purandhur. The details are :—4 men of 4-1, R A ; 1 man of T-I, R A ; 10 men of Bl Lane Regt ; and 1 apothecary of the Medical Dept.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Maple Branch (s).	Ritson	Newcastle, March 2
	Nevasa (s)	Jones	Calcutta, March 8.
	Amphitrite (s)	Lemesich	China, March 11.
	Wardha (.)	Stephenson..	Mauritius, March 23
	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Mormugoa, April 5.
	I. M. S. Dalhousie	.....	Kurrachee.
7	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Middlesbro', March 6
	King Arthur (s) ..	Raffin	Jedda, March 21
	Calder (s)	Cronan	Busreh, March 21.
	Bothwell Castle(s)	Tod	Kurrachee, April 5.
	Kt. of St. John (s).	Bevis.....	Cardiff, Feb 11.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Iazo (s)	Ouston.....	Odessa.
	County of York (s)	Wylie	Hamburg.
	Clan Murray (s) ..	Worfolk	London.
7	Oriental (s)	Frohawk ...	Mormagao, &c.
	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
	I. M. S. Malabar..	Fanshawe ..	Portsmouth.

The steamer Himalaya was entered for loading on Saturday last for Calcutta and Coasts.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April. 2 Pundua s .....Cro'l .....Singapore, March 20.
Sindia, bq .....McMangle ....Liverpool, Nov 29.
3 Lalpoora s.....Livingstone ..Bombay, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

April 3.—Steamers Pallas and Clan Grant. Barque Gopian.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 3.

Fry, Lieut, Bo 4th Rifles, on leave, from Matheran.

APRIL 4.

Bayley, Lt-Col, Madras, 30th Ms Infy, on leave, from Matheran.

APRIL 5.

Cashel, Lieut, Bl, 2 K O Y L I, on medical certificate, from Quetta.

Pevise, Capt, Bo, 5th Bo Cavy, on medical certificate, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 4.

Mockeson, Capt, 30th Regt, to Poona.

APRIL 6.

Lynden Bell, Surgn, Bl, medical staff, returning from leave, to Umballa.

Ingham, Surgn, Ms, I M S, on expiration of leave, to Hoshungabad.

Crosthwaite, Col, Bo, R A, on expiration of leave, to Mhow.

APRIL 7.

Bayley, Lt-Col, Ms, 30th M I, on expiration of leave to Germany.

Godley, Capt, Bl, 2nd Derby Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 6, 1889.

1. All arms and accoutrements are to be returned to head-quarters immediately.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

2. Members in possession of carbines belonging to the Corps are requested to return them to Head Quarters with the least possible delay.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, April 5, 1889.

1. Tomorrow, Tuesday) being a general holiday, the competition for the Battery prizes will be continued at 6-30 a.m., on the Coorla range.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Poona, 5th April, 1889.

THE Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bo I—Lt D Baker, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

8th Bo I—2nd-Lts J R B G Carter and E Sanley, Offg Wing Officers on probation, 9th Bo I, are transferred in the same capacity.

9th Bo I—Lt H E Lowis, 1st Bri W I Regt, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bo S C, to officiate as Wing officer on probation, dated 1st April 1889.

10th Bo, I—Lt J J A B Sexton, officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing officer with effect from the 1st March 1889.

13th Bo I—Lts A H Bolton, and C O S Tanner, Offg Wing Officers on probation, 9th Bo I, are transferred in the same capacity.

17th Bo I—Surgn H Herbert, I M S, Offg in medical charge during the absence of Surgn A F Fergusson, IMS, or until further orders.

That part of A O C No 135 of 22nd ultimo, relating to Capt Ross, is cancelled.

Surgn J B Buchanan, M S, having returned from furlough, is appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Satara, vice Surgn J F Brodie, MS, proceeding on leave, travelling at the public expense, under para 514 (g) Transport Regulations, Part II.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that :—RA—Major P H Hammond, 7-1 Southern Dn, has been appointed D A A G, Straits Settlements, and is to be struck off the strength accordingly.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers—2nd Lt W T F Horwood to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

West Riding Regt—(1st Bri) Lt O A Taylor, to England, for 6 months, on private affairs.

Durham L I—(2nd Bri) Major and Pay-Master L R Dowdall to Naples and England, for 8 months, on private affairs.

Poona VRC—Lt C Espley, to England, for 4 months, on private affairs.

S V R C—Capt T Matheson, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 29th March 1889,

The Commander-in-Chief in India directs that regimental bands, British and Native, are not to take part in native festivals and entertainments except under the special sanction of General Officers Commanding obtained for each occasion. Under no circumstances is the attendance of bands in uniform to be permitted at private entertainments in native cities. When bands proceed under proper authority from one station to another, the orders applying to arrival and departure of detachments are to be observed.

REWARDS.
Good Conduct Medals.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer has been granted the medal, with annuity, for mortorious service, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars of 1888 :

Color-Havildar Hariparsad Singh, 44th Bengal (Gurkah Light) Infantry.

REWARDS.
Good Conduct Medals.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men have been granded medals annuitieis gratuties, for meritorious sefvice and good conduct, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars of 1888.

Medal inscribed "For Meritorious Service" with annuity.

Fife-Major Shamsher Ali, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct" with gratuity.

No 1580, Naick Shaikh Nabi Bakhsh, 33rd Benga. Infantry.

No 1563, Sepoy Shaikh Badullah, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

REWARDS.
Good Conduct Medals!.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men have been granted medals, with annuities and gratuities, for meritorious service and good conduct under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars of 1888 :

Medal inscribed "For Meritorious Service" with annuity.

No. 534, Color Havildar Shekh Khana, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct" with gratuity.

Naick Debi Din, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Naick Sayyid Muhammad, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

In continuation of G. O. C. C. dated 16th January 1889, page 24, the following promotion in the Corps of Armourers made by Horse Guards' letter No. 49-Armorers-16-4, dated 7th February 1889, is published for information :

To be 1st Class Armorer Sergeant.

2nd Class Armorer Sergeant Peter Rowles, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, with effect from 13th February 1889.

It is notified for information that no further issue of iron targets will be made to troops serving in this country.

Royal Artillery.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval Major Howland Roberts is permitted to retire from the service, on the retired pay to which he may be entitled, with effect from the 12th March 1889.

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :

Colonel W. F. Gatacre Deputy Quarter Master General to officiate as Quarter Master General in India, vice Chapman, resigned. Dated 22nd February 1889.

Major E R. Elles, R.A., to officite as Deputy Quarter Master Generaly vice Gatacre, Dated 22nd February 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :

28to Punjab Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant H. A. M Tighe, Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer probation. Dated 4th March 1889.

With the sanction of Government, Major R K Ridgeway, VC., District Staff Officer, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Quarter Master General at Army Head-Quarters. Dated 1st March 1889.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain C G Morrison, Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to England to join the 18th Hussars, into which he has recently been promoted.

Lieutenant H A Reid, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Roorkee to Quetta, and join No 1 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, to which he has been appointed.

In continuation of G O C C, dated 7th March 1889, page 81, School Master F J Springate, attached to the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, is detailed for duty at the Hill Depot, Kasauli, during the summer season, 1889.

In continuation of G O C C, page 84 of 1889—

The undermentioned has passed the examination noted against his name.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Pioneer Sergeant M T Cox, para 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol IX, Volunteers.

With the approval of Government, the undermentioned native military pupil, having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service as a Sub-Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 8th February 1889 :

Faiz-ullah.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :

1st Dragoon Guards—Captain J D Moncur, for six months, on private affairs.

8th Hussars.—Major E. G. Paley, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.—Lieutenant W. J. T. Glasgow, for six months, on psivate affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave offisence :

East Kent Regiment.—2nd Lieutenant F. W. Lethbridge (officiting Wing Officer on probation 6th Punjab Infantry), to Abbottabad, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

Wiltshire Regiment.—Lieutenant C. P. Thompson (officiating Wing Officer on probation 3rd Sikh Infantry), to Rawal Pindi, from date of availing himself of it, to the 25th April 1889, to study the native languages.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 5th April, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·850
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	73·3
Relative humidity of Air	760
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)..	87·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	75·6
General Directions of Wind.*.....	NW, NNW, NNE, NNW NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	351

* From midnight to midnight.

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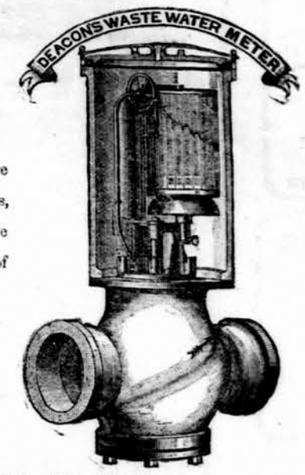

85 Towns are using these Meters, which thus serve a population of over 4,000,000.

The saving to Corporations and other bodies in England alone is 38,000,000 gallons of Water daily.

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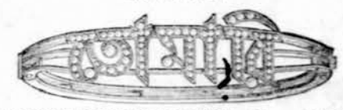

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